

THE COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE.
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 27.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1878.

NO. 698.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

The Elections and Currency Legis- lation.....	471	The Debt Statement for October, 1878.....	476
Preparations for Resumption,	472	United States Treasury Statement.....	477
The Fisheries Question Again.....	473	Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	477
Recovery of the Overpaid Tax on Bank Capital.....	474	Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	481
Railroad Earnings in October, and from January 1 to October 31, 1878	475		

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE.

Money Market, U. S. Securities, Railway Stocks, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, N. Y. City Banks, Boston Banks, etc.....	481	Quotations of Stocks and Bonds.....	484
		New York Local Securities.....	485

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Commercial Epitome	489	Dry Goods.....	494
Cotton	493	Imports, Receipts and Exports.....	495
Breadstuffs.....	493	Prices Current.....	496

The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued on Saturday morning, with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

For One Year, (including postage).....	\$10 20.
For Six Months do	6 10.
Annual subscription in London (including postage)	£2 6s.
Six months do do	1 7s.
Subscriptions will be continued until ordered stopped by a written order, or at the publication office. The Publishers cannot be responsible for Remittances unless made by Drafts or Post-Office Money Orders.	

London Office.

The London office of the CHRONICLE is at No. 5 Austin Friars, Old Broad Street, where subscriptions will be taken at the prices above named.

Advertisements.

Transient advertisements are published at 25 cents per line for each insertion, but when definite orders are given for five, or more, insertions, a liberal discount is made. No premise of continuous publication in the best place can be given, as all advertiser's must have equal opportunities. Special Notices in Banking and Financial column 60 cents per line, each insertion.

WILLIAM B. DANA, WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
JOHN G. FLOYD, JR. 79 & 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
POST OFFICE BOX 4592.

A neat file-cover is furnished at 50 cents; postage on the same is 18 cents. Volumes bound for subscribers at \$1 50.

For a complete set of the COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE—July, 1865, to date—or of HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE, 1839 to 1871, inquire at the office.

THE ELECTIONS AND CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

The result of the elections during the present week must be considered as very satisfactory by all who are not particularly concerned with the success of one party or another. There was no distinct issue raised in the North except the single one of honest money. At the outset, much doubt existed; but as soon as one party became its pronounced advocate the people went over to it, and each day since it has been growing stronger, until the result is a most decided victory. After all the sound and fury of the Greenback movement, promising to sweep the country, 11 men bearing that name have been chosen to Congress, out of a total of 286. Maine sends 2, Vermont, 1, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 1 each; the other 6 are, 2 from Iowa, and 1 each from Indiana, Georgia, North Carolina and Texas. While, of course, it would be an error

to measure the strength of inflation by the insignificance of this particular division, it does fairly show the utter collapse of the soft money movement as a specially organized aggressive force. The 11 Greenbackers, so-called, may carry the balance of power on strictly party matters; on currency matters they will unite with the other inflationists, gradually dropping their distinctive name. But a year must pass before the next Congress will meet; although there will be work enough to be done, even then, the crucial matter of resumption, according to the present programme, will be disposed of and the whole position will probably undergo material change, during the meantime. What the present Congress will do or attempt, during its remaining three months, is of much greater present consequence, and the moral effect of the elections upon that is to be considered.

Whatever else be said of the result, this must be admitted: that the gain made by one party has been made as a visible consequence of a bold reaffirmation of desire for sound money; as was the case in Ohio, last month, the party which courted the favor of the inflationists has lost nearly everywhere at the polls, and the party which took an open stand for sound money has gained what the other has lost. In Massachusetts, the notorious politician who entered the gubernatorial contest on his own account, on a platform including fiat money and communism, with almost every other thing obnoxious to right-minded people, has been routed by an overwhelming majority, and has not only missed the office he sought, but has lost the seat in Congress he already had; this result will be heralded to every nook and corner of the country, and is most suggestive. Thinking it would be interesting to see how far the Silver Bill has been sustained, we took, for a test, the vote in the House on February 21, on the motion of Mr. Hewitt to dispose of the whole subject (the original Bland bill as it came back from the Senate in the altered form which became law) by laying it on the table, and find that of the 72 members who voted in favor of the motion 34 have been re-elected, and of the 204 who voted against it 92 have been re-elected. It should be here stated that in all there are 145 old members re-elected. This division we have given of course takes no account of the remaining 17 who either dodged the question or were absent, with or without pair, and the test we apply is not conclusive, because other considerations than the course taken on the silver question enter into it; nevertheless it is suggestive as far as it goes, showing that a larger proportion of the opponents of that measure than of its supporters are re-elected. With

all qualifications, it is safe to conclude from this that the support of the Bland bill did not, to say the least, prove to be the admitted claim for reward which it was expected to be. Silver remonetization was shoved through, because there was believed to be a general desire for cheap money; the point now is, that this desire was over-estimated, or else—what is more probable and about equally satisfactory—that the people have been discovering and regretting their error since. How could it well be otherwise, the average American not being destitute of common sense? Notoriously and before the eyes of everybody, the Silver Bill has failed of its purpose. The failure is not that remonetization has not restored the silver dollar to its parity with gold, but that it has done nothing it was guaranteed to do. It has not put the dollar itself into circulation, for the remarkable but undeniable reason that the people refuse to take it. Look at the facts: this mischievous and untimely law was passed upon the ground that the people demanded the silver dollar again; and now it is proven that the people do *not* want it, by their persistent refusal to touch it when it is offered them and almost thrust upon them—the hungry beggar refuses to eat. Was ever folly more sharply self-rebuked and self-convicted? The authors and supporters of the bill should be ashamed to again open their mouths about financial topics. At least, the lesson is too plain to pass unnoticed. It has more than once seemed as if the American people, possibly in the satisfaction they take in political surprises, delighted to periodically slide towards some pit of folly, only to recover their senses and spring back when upon its edge; however, there can be no question that a re-action has come and that the better thought has re-asserted itself at last. This is the conspicuous meaning of the election, and there will be no doubt in Congress that it is so. Hence, soft money, not being thought to be, in the degree it was thought to be, last winter, the popular desire, will find its advocates greatly weakened; and although it is probably not to be expected that the wise step—a resolution wholly suspending the coinage of the silver dollar—will be taken, we may hope at least that further meddling with currency matters will be prevented.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESUMPTION.

The nearness of the date for resumption—distant now less than seven weeks—gives interest to everything done or discussed in the nature of preparation for that momentous event. What has been effected in direct preparation, by accumulating a coin reserve, which has risen within a year past from 40 to 177 millions, and stands at the ratio of over 50 per cent to the notes, has been so often shown in these columns that we need only refer to it now. Our present object is to notice another class of preparations, indirect rather than direct, or what may be called contributory preparations.

For instance, it was unofficially announced, some weeks ago, that new greenbacks of \$5,000 and \$10,000 denomination (the largest now issued being \$1,000) are in preparation, and are intended to take the place of the coin certificates, of which there are about 35 millions. The certificates, it will be remembered, serve no purpose of circulation, but were intended, and have been used, during a period of suspension, as a convenience in making payments of duties, avoiding the handling of gold; they are issued under the act of March 3, 1863, and, as the act is permissive and not mandatory, there can be no question of the Secretary's power to abandon them at pleasure. The idea of this abandonment, of

course, is that after the period of suspension is passed, and an equivalency is established between the notes and coin, the certificates have no longer any place to fill, their purpose of convenience being so well performed by the notes. If, also, the banks should discontinue opening or retaining coin accounts as such, another indirect aid would be given by the moral support derivable from such an announcement, and by abandoning the formal distinctions now made between the several sorts of money.

That an assistance of a valuable nature may be rendered in ways like these is evident when we remember that the process of effecting resumption is very largely a matter of confidence, and that it must necessarily be gradual, or, in other words, must consist largely of preparation. Resumption does not consist in the actual exchange of every note for coin, or even in the possession of a stock of coin sufficient to effect this, but in the possession of a stock adequate to all demands which will be made, and in a general belief in the reality of the process. There is no magic about it, and can be none. If the gold premium were still considerable, to suppose that the attempt to resume could annihilate that premium would be irrational, because the existence of the premium would be evidence either that no adequate reserve had been provided, or that, for some reason, there was no public faith in the success of the attempt. Mere fiat resumption would be as futile as any other attempt to pay one's debts without money; yet resumption without preparation—as if the Treasury had simply issued a notice, per act of Congress, that specie would be paid on demand—would be such resumption. The point simply is that the gradual disappearance of the gold premium, coincidently with, and in almost equal degree with, the preparation for resumption, has not been accidental, but natural; that this disappearance measures with tolerable accuracy the rise in public expectation and faith, justly based upon visible facts; that the process has been, in reality, one of accomplishing resumption by a gradual, natural and healthy process, in advance of the time set by law. It is in this way alone that the change can be effected without shock and hazard.

Recent Washington dispatches also say that the Secretary intends shortly to begin the withdrawal of all notes under \$5, complying with the recent law requiring him to maintain the full maximum aggregate of legal tenders outstanding, by issuing an equivalent in notes of large denomination, the object being to force the silver dollar into circulation. Some months ago [CHRONICLE, July 6] we considered the chances for the dollar's obtaining a market by the withdrawal of small bank-notes. After resumption, no notes under \$5 can be furnished to the banks, but there is no prohibition of their retaining what they have already. The small bank notes, however, never have been comparatively large in aggregate, the maximum being \$20,616,000 ones and \$13,793,000 twos, against \$284,000,000 fives and \$222,000,000 tens, and the withdrawals have also been comparatively large in the small denominations. The following table, giving the composition of the paper currency on November 1, 1877, shows this, and also that the small-note circulation is almost wholly greenbacks:

	<i>Bank Notes.</i>	<i>Legal Tenders.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Ones.....	\$3,800,456	\$24,806,459	\$28,606,915
Twos.....	2,282,884	21,600,541	23,883,428
Fives.....	93,504,930	52,932,138	146,437,048
Tens.....	98,312,850	63,146,861	161,459,711
Twenty.....	65,454,500	60,836,495	126,290,995
Fifties.....	22,255,100	20,108,715	52,363,815
One hundreds.....	23,800,500	30,176,670	53,976,670
Five hundreds.....	1,208,500	34,752,500	35,955,000
One thousands.....	257,000	34,133,500	34,390,500

No
It
dollar
very
witho
use o
seriou
canne
ized
the
pensa
green
twice
dolla
sarily
inten
to lo
them
Secr
that
wher
unw
inco
prod
equi
W
ever
som
rece
" bu
" in
" th
" re
" re
" in
" do
" as
" pr
" o
" el
" ho
" w
" si
the
des
gre
sta
hel
ing
it
an
mu
mo
tar
rea

lan
If
tre
or
pr
ac
of
be
w
su
pe
si
w

It is evident that the bank notes for one and two dollars could disappear without being missed, but that a very different case would be presented if the power to withdraw the small greenbacks, and thus to force the use of coin for everything below five dollars, should be seriously exercised. That such power exists, however, cannot be questioned. The original act of 1862 authorized no notes below five dollars, but subsequent acts left the denomination optional. Small notes are indispensable in retail transactions. Withdrawing the greenback ones, would alone make a gap nearly twice as large as the aggregate amount of silver dollars coined to date. The process would necessarily be gradual, all the more so as soon as the intention became known, and the certain unwillingness to lose the small notes began to operate to keep them from drifting into the Treasury. Now, if the Secretary should take the further step of announcing that he would give gold coin in exchange for silver when desired, he would not only lessen the public unwillingness to receive the latter, on the ground of its inconvenience, but also he would do much towards producing what he has long been seeking to obtain—an equivalency between paper, silver and gold.

We do not propose to discuss this fully to-day, however, but suggest that it shows a sort of parallelism with some very excellent remarks of Mr. Sherman, in his recent speech in Cumberland, where he said: "The "bullion in the two coins is of unequal value, the silver "in the dollar being worth in gold only 83 cents. If "the market value of these metals were at or about the "relative value fixed by law for their coinage, "resumption with both metals would be much easier than "in one. It would be very easy to resume on silver "dollars alone, but it is resumption in gold coin as well "as in silver that is provided for by law as well as by "public policy. The coinage of two millions monthly "of silver dollars of full legal tender is a disturbing "element which we cannot now compute. We can only "hope that before its issue is greatly increased Congress "will either limit its amount or make it contain enough "silver to be equal in value to gold." The success of the attempt to force the demanded but evidently not desired silver dollar into the place now filled by small greenbacks, would probably have some effect towards staying the depreciation of that metal. It would also help rid the Treasury of the embarrassment of its growing burden of silver coinage, for the keeping of which it has already had to build larger vaults, and would be an honest attempt to deal rationally, and at the minimum of harm, with a troublesome subject. Furthermore, in keeping the coinage down to the legal monetary minimum, Mr. Sherman complies with law, with reason, and with good policy.

We think it only needs the forced use of silver dollars to complete the popular re-action on the subject. If possible, let the people be made to appreciate the trouble which the remonetizing act has produced, in order that they may bring to bear at Washington a pressure for the suspension of the coinage. The act itself need not be repealed just now—a suspension of it would avoid all serious consequences, and would be a sufficient and perfectly intelligible notice to the world that this country had returned to its senses on the subject. Viewed in this light, the plan of forcing the people, by withdrawing small notes, to take and use the silver dollar, which their representatives in Congress were so sure was stealthily taken from them in 1873, and had been the object of their longing ever since, may

fairly be included with the indirect preparations for effectual resumption.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION AGAIN.

The vexed fisheries difficulty appears to have assumed an entirely new form. Our views on the general question have been freely expressed. We had no sympathy with the movement in Congress to prevent the payment of the award adjudged by the Halifax Commission. Whether we were paying too much or too little for the privilege we had secured by the Treaty of Washington was a question which the country was estopped from discussing, the award being made under treaty conditions and being, therefore, a treaty obligation from which there was no honorable escape. Of course, however, the payment did not compel us to be indifferent to our own rights, or to remain contented with an arrangement which on trial was found to be either unsatisfactory or unjust. Our duty was to pay the \$5,500,000; and, if the treaty was unsatisfactory, to endeavor, by legitimate means, to have it modified or abrogated. Such were the views we expressed at the time of the discussion in Congress, and they were the views entertained by the large majority of the American people, and generally adopted by the Government.

The award is due on the 24th of November; and the money, we understand, is ready in London to make the payment. In view of recent developments, however, some are insisting that, if satisfactory explanations are not, in the meantime, made by the British Government, the people of the United States will not favor its payment. The difficulty which has arisen with the Newfoundland fishermen gives, it is claimed, a new complexion to the whole affair. The case is easily put. By the Treaty of Washington we obtained certain privileges for which it was decided by the Halifax Commission we should pay to the British Government the above-mentioned sum of \$5,000,000. One of these privileges was that our fishermen should have for 12 years the right to fish within the three-mile line—that is within three miles of the shores. We had already, by the Treaty of 1818, the right to fish outside of that line, and on certain coasts the right also to fish inside of it; but the Washington Treaty removed every exclusion, giving us the general right to fish everywhere in British waters. On the 6th of January of this year, about twenty American vessels, taking advantage of the privilege thus secured, went into Long Harbor, Newfoundland. No sooner had they begun to fish in the Harbor than they were attacked by a mob of Newfoundland fishermen, some of the vessels having their nets destroyed, and all of them being ultimately compelled to retire. As if to aggravate the offense the victory was celebrated by the firing of guns and demonstrations of a kindred nature.

All these facts were duly brought to the attention of the British Government. Lord Salisbury, it appears, ordered Captain Sullivan who was in North American waters to investigate and report. The burden of Captain Sullivan's report was to the effect that the American fishermen had, by fishing on Sunday and by using seines between the months of November and April, violated two local laws of Newfoundland. This view of the case, apparently adopted by Lord Salisbury, was sent to Washington. In reply, Mr. Evarts, in a letter to Mr. Welsh dated September 28, very clearly and forcibly sets forth the wrong which has been done to the American fishermen. If local laws were violated, the violated laws, he insists, should, at least, have been enforced not by an irresponsible mob, but by the proper

authorities through their proper officers. Again, if the local laws of Newfoundland are to bar the fishermen from the enjoyment of the privileges secured by the Treaty of Washington, the treaty will be of no effect—we secure no rights under it. The Treaty of Washington, it is claimed, was made between the United States and Great Britain on the principle that the Imperial authorities controlled the colonial. Of course it was never intended by either party that we should be forced to make a separate arrangement with the Government of the New Dominion or with the Government of any section of British America.

This, as we understand it, is the substance of Mr. Evarts' communication. Some writers, however, are carrying the case much farther, and are claiming, as we have already stated, that the wrongs cited must be first redressed before the award is paid. They illustrate the position of the United States by that of a man who buys a piece of property. Of that property he is to become by purchase the unqualified possessor. One of the conditions of the purchase is that the property is to be handed over at once and the money to be paid at a specified time. The property is handed over. It is found, however, to be so burdened with mortgages or other incumbrances not mentioned in the original contract, as to be absolutely worthless. In such a case would there be any law to compel the purchaser to conclude the bargain? We have agreed for a privilege granted, for a given number of years, to pay a given sum. We have made arrangements to pay the money at the time specified. Meantime we have entered upon the supposed enjoyment of the privilege. But we find there is no privilege to be enjoyed. Must we keep the bargain on our side, when it is not fulfilled on the other? Such is the situation as it is confidently and with much assurance presented by some.

To us, however, the conclusion here drawn seems to be far from self-evident. Without doubt, reparation should be made for the violence used in driving off the Massachusetts fishermen, and very likely these local laws may require considerable modification, and, perhaps, repeal. But there are two considerations which we should not lose sight of in the discussion. The first is that we have not by the Treaty obtained the contract for the absolute or exclusive enjoyment of these fishing grounds. Such a statement is a very loose interpretation of the privilege secured. The arrangement, as we understand it, is that we were to enjoy the right, but only "in common with" British subjects. Consequently, the English argument will be that we only obtain, by the Treaty, privileges equal to those then enjoyed by their own subjects; in other words, as every one—by a local statute in existence at the time the Treaty was signed—was prohibited from fishing on Sunday, and also from using nets between November and April, we take the privilege, bought subject to those conditions, which, we must add, appear to be perfectly reasonable regulations. The other point we should bear in mind is, that the new complication can be in no way connected with the payment of the award. We signed the treaty and we have agreed to pay the money;—let us do it without any more making of faces, and then call upon Great Britain to enforce our rights, whatever they may be. She is perfectly able and willing, we believe, to do it; or if not willing are we not perfectly able to make her? In the

meantime our Senator from Maine, together with our greenback candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, may meet in a private way the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and throw mud at one another just as long as they please. But as for the remainder of the people of the United States and Great Britain, their pleasure will undoubtedly be in settling their difficulties now, and at all times, honorably but peacefully.

RECOVERY OF THE OVERPAID TAX ON BANK CAPITAL.

For some years the question has been urgently pressed whether the Treasurer of the United States, to whom the national banks by law are required to pay a tax on their capital, has been doing right in insisting that the banks should deduct from their taxable capital the par value of their investments in U. S. bonds instead of the cost value. The language of the statute seems tolerably clear. Section 3408 declares with regard to all banks, except the national banks, that the tax shall be levied upon "the capital employed by any person in the business of banking beyond the average amount invested in U. S. bonds." With regard to the national banks, the law reads as follows:

Section 5,214.—In lieu of all existing taxes, every association shall pay to the treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a duty of one-half of one per centum each half-year upon the average amount of its notes in circulation, and a duty of one-quarter of one per centum each half-year upon the average amount of its deposits, and a duty of one-quarter of one per centum each half-year on the average amount of its capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds.

Treasurer Spinner made a rule in 1864, which was accepted by the Department and by all the national banks for several years without question, that the rebate allowed under the foregoing law should be estimated at the par value of the bonds. The reason was obvious when Government bonds were selling at par; but when they advanced to a premium, efforts began to be made to have Mr. Spinner's ruling set aside, and to allow the national banks to deduct from their taxable capital the exact amount which their bonds had actually cost them in cash. Mr. E. H. Rollins, president of the Centennial Bank of Philadelphia, took an active part in this agitation, and showed that while he was Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and since that period, the taxes on the capital of State banks and private bankers were not assessed on the Spinner rule, but the banks were allowed a rebate of the whole of the cost value of their United States bonds in making up their returns for the taxation of their capital. Under the pressure of recent litigation, Secretary Sherman referred the case to the Attorney-General. A suit was brought by a savings bank which had paid to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the tax on its capital, but, in making up its assessment, had by mistake deducted the *par* value of its United States bonds instead of the *cost* price, which included a premium. The bank claimed a refund of the tax paid upon the difference between the actual cost price of the bonds and the face value thereof. Commissioner Raum, finding that the claim was in accordance with the rule which had always prevailed in the Internal Revenue Bureau, both during his administration and previously, endorsed the claim of the savings bank and recommended that the said excess should be refunded. The Attorney-General, when the case was referred to him by Secretary Sherman, made, July 27, 1878, an adverse report, and argued "that the amount invested in United States bonds should be ascertained by taking their face value." As there was a conflict of

opinion, that the the que man, the General published holding be ascen States l calculate which actually

It ha hereaft as a ma paid th not jus have p Assum imagin run ba banks, million per ce amoun divide is sca tude o For tio agents banks, taxes v tiation to an official future that a capita United intere bonds in ma mates apply opinio capitals tained at W favor to be infor such that

RA
In Octo abou receiv side with respe prom cipal

opinion, the Internal Revenue Commissioner desired that the Attorney-General might be asked to re-examine the question, and, at the request of Mr. Secretary Sherman, this was done. The result was that the Attorney-General has lately rendered a second opinion. It was published October 21, and reverses his former opinion, holding that "the amount of capital to be deducted is to be ascertained by taking the price paid for the United States bonds," but "that accrued interest should not be calculated," as that is a "mere temporary investment which is replaced as soon as the interest becomes actually paid."

It has been officially announced that this rule will be hereafter enforced, and the question has come up whether, as a matter of justice, those banks which for years have paid the tax on their capital under the Spinner rule have not just as good a right to recover a part of what they have paid as had the savings bank above referred to. Assuming this to be the case, it was hastily concluded by imaginative attorneys that the claims in question would run back to the beginning of the history of the national banks, during which period these banks have paid six millions of taxes altogether upon their capital. If five per cent of this sum has been overpaid, the refund would amount to \$300,000, which is not a very large sum to divide among two thousand national banks. Indeed, it is scarcely worth the expense of litigating such a multitude of diverse claims from all parts of the country.

Forgetting this obvious fact, and ignoring the operation of the statute of limitations, an army of claim agents has been in communication with the national banks, urging that two millions at least of overpaid taxes were refundable, and offering to conduct the negotiations for the recovery. Treasurer Gilfillan, in reply to an inquiry on this subject, wrote, 26th October, an official letter which ought to set at rest all the sensational rumors on the subject. With regard to the future, he says the rule of the Treasury will be that all banks will be required to make their returns of capital for taxation, deducting "the price paid for the United States bonds owned by them, less the accrued interest to the date of purchase," and requiring said bonds to be "described by loans and dates of purchase in making returns;" and, in respect to the past, he intimates that the opinion of the Attorney-General does not apply, as "no application made in consequence of the opinion in question for refund of any tax upon bank capital heretofore assessed and collected will be entertained by this office." We have made special inquiries at Washington, and found that, notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect of the claims, considerable energy is being used by interested persons to persuade the banks to become litigants. The belief entertained in well-informed circles is that, in view of the above evidence, such litigation will not only prove disappointing, but that it will only serve to do harm.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN OCTOBER, AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 30.

In the reports of twenty-four roads for the month of October the number of these showing an increase is about the same as those showing a decrease in gross receipts. Only a few roads are conspicuous on either side for a large percentage of difference as compared with October, 1877. The same general features in respect to traffic which we noticed last month are again prominent—the grain-carrying roads showing the principal decline; and the Southwestern roads, including

those in Texas, and the three Pacific railroads, showing the principal increase. Chicago & Northwestern is noticeable for its small decrease, as compared with the heavy month of October, 1877, and the statement has apparently been more favorable than had been expected, as the common and preferred stocks have advanced on it. In the table of earnings for September, the changes from one season to another in certain localities is strikingly shown in the reports of the Southern Minnesota and the Houston & Texas Central roads, the one as a decrease and the other as an increase in business.

GROSS EARNINGS IN OCTOBER.

	1878.	1877.	Inc.	Dec.
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe.	\$415,000	\$342,522	\$102,178	\$20,914
Burl. Cedar Rapids & Northern	141,619	171,533		
Central Pacific.	1,831,000	1,506,382	27,618	
Chicago & Alton.	480,869	445,597	35,272	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	82,605	83,498	107	
Chicago Milwaukee & St. P.	823,000	1,183,184		860,184
Chicago & Northwestern, &c.	1,560,853	1,598,776		31,918
Denver & Rio Grande.	122,800	76,434	46,366	
Grand Trunk of Canada.	796,683	883,564		86,879
Great Western of Canada.	864,589	438,930		74,341
Illinois Central (main line).	490,130	612,185		122,055
do (Iowa leased lines).	142,103	204,260		62,154
Indianapolis Bl. & Western.	86,704	88,577		1,875
International & Gt. Northern.	141,051	119,657	21,397	
Missouri Pacific.	445,514	395,361	53,153	
Missouri Kansas & Texas.	349,896	329,581	20,365	
Pad. & Memphis.	4,962	11,068		6,446
St. Louis Alt. & T. H. (br'chs).	55,750	62,259		6,509
St. Louis Iron Mt. & South'n.	577,200	510,812	66,388	
St. Louis Kansas C. & No. th.	347,172	347,940		703
St. Louis & S. E.—St. L. div.	54,446	49,640	4,806	
do Ken. div.	27,788	23,541	4,247	
do Tenn. div.	11,475	10,577	968	
Scioto Valley.	28,933	13,416	15,567	
Toledo Peoria & Warsaw.	134,500	115,187		10,667
Wabash.	517,613	472,986	44,647	
Union Pacific.	1,264,879	1,185,405	81,474	
Total.	\$11,316,193	\$11,582,302	\$587,553	\$793,660
Net decrease.				266,107

* Three weeks only of October in each year.

† For the four weeks ended October 26.

‡ For the four weeks ended November 1.

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31.

	1878.	1877.	Inc.	Dec.
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe.	\$3170,248	\$2,072,319	\$1,072,049	\$.....
Central Pacific.	1,273,497	981,342	292,155	
Chicago & Alton.	14,771,363	13,540,319	931,044	
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul.	8,925,142	3,755,928	163,214	
Chicago & Northwest proper.	6,293,043	6,552,946	373,097	
Denver & Rio Grande.	11,601,662	10,191,831	1,409,831	
Grand Trunk.	9,15,582	620,156	296,436	
Great Western.	7,267,518	7,595,348		327,830
Illinois Cent. (main line).	3,777,152	3,680,944	97,061	
do (Ia. leased lines).	4,450,357	4,340,910	109,447	
Indianapolis Bloom. & Western.	1,038,630	1,005,344	33,886	
Kansas Pacific.	1,689,981	1,117,346		27,415
Missouri Kansas & Texas.	3,048,809	2,672,254	371,555	
Panhandle & Monahans.	2,450,653	2,644,115		193,463
St. Louis Alt. & T. H. (br'chs).	144,170	15,823		1,633
St. Louis Iron Mt. & South'n.	402,774	429,495		26,721
St. Louis Kansas C. & North.	3,503,932	3,516,043		12,111
St. Louis & S. E.—St. L. div.	2,726,593	2,578,314	148,281	
do Ken. div.	522,705	493,831	29,874	
do Tenn. div.	126,611	296,938	92,435	
do Toledo Peoria & Warsaw.	1,055,770	948,894	139,706	
Wabash.	4,205,181	3,814,968	391,216	
Union Pacific.	10,324,479	10,239,074	63,405	
Total.	\$90,344,736	\$81,879,702	\$5,962,934	\$597,664
Net increase.			\$366,034	

* Three weeks only of October in each year.

† From January 1 to October 26.

‡ August, September and October figures include those of Springfield division in both years.

¶ In October, the proprietary roads are included.

The following companies have but recently reported their earnings for September, and from January 1 to September 30:

GROSS EARNINGS IN SEPTEMBER.

	1878.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
Atlantic & Great Western.	\$384,882	\$336,074	\$.....	\$51,192
Atlantic Mississippi & Ohio.	153,890	185,308		31,528
Cairo & St. Louis.	19,371	19,745		374
Chicago Burlington & Quincy.	1,882,123	1,363,310	18,813	
Colorado Southern.	17,481	25,559		8,128
Houston & Texas Central.	832,555	237,139	95,416	
Nashville Chatt. & St. Louis.	128,497	157,424		33,927
Paducah & Elizabethtown.	27,996	24,242		286
Philadelphia & Erie.	288,084	322,896		34,819
Philadelphia & Reading.	779,481	1,527,440		747,959
St. Paul & Sioux City.	52,019	61,730		9,701
Sioux City & St. Paul.	30,418	42,228		11,810
Southern Minnesota.	34,538	123,351		88,818

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30.

	1878.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
Atlantic Mississippi & Ohio.	\$1,198,143	\$1,258,906	\$.....	\$60,768
Cairo & St. Louis.	161,773	175,803		14,030
Chicago Burlington & Quincy.	10,378,548	8,994,307	1,383,641	
Colorado Southern.	155,519	134,582	20,937	
Nashville Chatt. & St. Louis.	1,184,031	1,255,061		67,030
Philadelphia & Erie.	2,025,802	2,168,652		142,762
Philadelphia & Reading.	8,840,420	10,451,453		1,591,033
St. Paul & Sioux City.	430,316	349,228	81,000	
Sioux City & St. Paul.	266,148	200,826	65,323	
Southern Minnesota.	490,875	425,684	65,311	

GROSS EARNINGS, EXPENSES AND NET EARNINGS.				August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
				1878.	1877.
The statement below gives the gross earnings, operating expenses and net earnings for the month of September, and from January 1 to Sept. 30, of all the roads that will furnish statements for publication:					
September.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Atlantic Mississippi & Ohio— Gross earnings.....	\$153,890	\$157,208	\$1,192,143	\$1,258,906	
Expenses, incl. extraord'n'y*	92,131	121,03	852,396	906,729	
Net earnings.....	\$61,749	\$63,405	\$345,747	\$352,186	
Burl. Cedar Rapids & North.— Gross earnings.....	\$128,867	\$194,236	\$1,191,878	\$879,509	
Operating exp's & taxes.	93,594	93,309	814,998	569,502	
Net earnings.....	\$45,303	\$100,917	\$316,880	\$240,307	
Chicago & Alton— Gross earnings.....	\$443,525	\$450,933	\$3,441,273	\$3,810,931	
Operating expenses.....	219,325	234,171	1,938,299	1,885,320	
Net earnings.....	\$224,000	\$346,762	\$1,490,974	\$1,424,971	
Chicago Burlington & Quincy— Gross earnings.....	\$1,287,123	\$1,333,310	\$10,378,448	\$8,994,907	
Expenses.....	674,469	608,598	5,677,01	4,934,201	
Net earnings.....	\$702,654	\$734,801	\$1,700,647	\$4,026,706	
Clev. M'Cr. & Del. & Brchs— Gross earnings.....	\$34,354	\$38,687	\$277,573	\$283,301	
Operating expenses.....	27,035	27,112	.....	.....
Net earnings.....	\$7,318	\$11,575	.....	.....
Dakota Southern— Gross earnings.....	\$17,431	\$35,559	\$155,519	\$184,582	
Operating expenses.....	10,575	.....	\$9,713	.....
Net earnings.....	\$6,856	\$	\$88,806	\$	
Denver & Rio Grande— Gross earnings.....	\$117,936	\$78,737	\$792,792	\$43,722	
Expenses.....	767,242	58,388	466,392	277,550	
Net earnings.....	\$45,694	\$40,354	\$326,493	\$266,372	
Houston & Texas Central— Gross earnings.....	\$381,555	\$297,139	.....	.....
Operating expenses & taxes.	135,344	125,726	.....	.....
Net earnings.....	\$197,311	\$111,413	.....	.....
International & Gt. Northern— Gross earnings.....	\$155,684	\$131,573	\$948,877	\$97,689	
Expenses.....	86,061	85,767	60,810	801,0	
Net earnings.....	\$69,623	\$45,806	\$368,07	\$196,609	
Kansas Pacific— Gross earnings.....	\$419,985	\$346,661	\$2,595,235	\$2,276,593	
Expenses.....	170,300	191,591	1,573,224	1,364,919	
Net earnings.....	\$249,635	\$155,0	\$1,022,071	\$911,975	
Nashville Chatt. & St. Louis— Gross earnings.....	\$123,497	\$157,434	\$1,188,031	\$1,355,01	
Oper. expenses, incl. taxes..	86,297	91,118	799,150	762,946	
Net earnings.....	\$37,200	\$66,308	\$388,851	\$493,015	
Paducah & Memphis— Gross earnings.....	\$7,737	\$14,591	\$139,913	\$184,415	
Operating expenses.....	10,507	9,958	113,741	92,693	
Net earnings.....	def. \$2,770	\$4,633	\$25,472	\$41,729	
Philadelphia & Erie— Gross earnings.....	\$283,084	\$322,896	\$2,025,850	\$2,168,652	
Operating expenses.....	193,381	156,286	1,477,171	1,50,820	
Net earnings.....	\$94,753	\$136,610	\$181,719	\$687,832	
St. Louis Iron Mt. & South.— Gross earnings.....	\$409,819	\$421,604	\$2,926,732	\$3,005,231	
Operat. and general expenses	197,911	189,776	1,772,760	1,616,655	
Net earnings.....	\$211,908	\$30,888	\$1,153,972	\$1,358,575	
St. L. & Southeast.—St. L. Div.— Gross earnings.....	\$63,958	\$64,661	\$468,359	\$444,191	
Operating expenses.....	40,405	38,461	353,350	341,294	
Net earnings.....	\$22,553	\$26,200	\$114,703	\$102,899	
St. L. & Southeast.—Ky. Div.— Gross earnings.....	\$62,347	\$29,047	\$258,583	\$240,395	
Operating expenses.....	26,577	22,105	217,479	197,100	
Net earnings.....	\$5,770	\$6,933	\$41,104	\$13,295	
St. L. & South'st.—Tenn. Div.— Gross earnings.....	\$14,797	\$14,387	\$125,945	\$113,177	
Operating expenses.....	12,015	10,251	95,146	93,741	
Net earnings.....	\$2,782	\$4,136	\$30,099	\$19,436	
St. Paul & Sioux City— Gross earnings.....	\$52,019	\$61,720	\$437,316	\$349,236	
Operating expenses.....	37,184	33,911	385,569	252,809	
Net earnings.....	\$14,835	\$27,809	\$149,417	\$96,417	
Sioux City & St. Paul— Gross earnings.....	\$30,418	\$42,928	\$266,148	\$200,826	
Operating expenses.....	25,161	23,942	199,655	168,757	
Net earnings.....	\$5,257	\$18,986	\$66,493	\$37,039	
Southern Minnesota— Gross earnings.....	\$34,538	\$125,351	\$490,875	\$425,624	
Expenses, &c.	25,677	41,683	249,533	272,434	
Net earnings.....	\$8,861	\$81,668	\$216,387	\$153,190	

* Extraordinary expenses, which are included in this item, amounted to \$18,67 in September, 1878, and \$38,173 in September, 1877.

† Includes \$10,500 extra expenses, caused by severe washouts.

The following August figures have but recently come to hand:

	Augst.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
	1878.	1877.
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe.— Gross earnings.....	\$466,162	\$255,512
Operating expenses.....	181,185	110,780
Net earnings.....	\$284,977	\$144,792
		\$1,112,233
		\$664,036

	August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.			
	1878.	1877.			
Burl. & Mo. Riv. in Nebraska—					
Gross earnings.....	\$166,520	\$125,147			
Expenses.....	55,033	42,403			
Net earnings.....	\$111,287	\$80,739			
Grand Rapids & Indiana—					
Gross earnings.....	\$109,386	\$76,681			
Expenses.....	66,581	54,674			
Net earnings.....	\$40,553	\$32,007			
Wabash—					
Gross earnings.....	\$579,120	\$51,222			
Operating expenses.....	253,352	227,338			
Net earnings.....	\$225,768	\$203,894			

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR OCT. 1878.

The following is the official statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of October, 1878:

Debt bearing interest in coin.

Character of Issue.	Auth'rizing Act.	When Payable	Interest Periods	Bonds Outstanding.	
				Size.	Registered.
5s of 1878	June 14, '78	1874	J. & J.	a	\$266,000
5s of 1881	Feb. 8, '81	1880	J. & J.	b	13,948,000
Oregon War	March 2, '61	1881	J. & J.	c	945,000
5s of 1871	July & A. '61	1881	J. & J.	d	125,612,210
5s of 1881	March 3, '63	1881	J. & J.	d	54,893,350
10-40's	March 3, '64	1901	M. & S.*	d	144,20,000
5-50's of 1865, new	March 3, '65	1885	J. & J.	d	34,920,700
5s, 5-20s of 1867	March 3, '65	1887	J. & J.	d	111,534,800
5s, 5-20s of 1868	March 3, '65	1888	J. & J.	d	16,078,000
5s, Funded Loan, 1881	July 14, '70	1881	Q.-F.	d	214,196,100
4½s, do.	1891	July 14, '70	1891	Q.-M.	161,549,400
4½s, do.	1907	July 14, '70	1907	Q.-J.	11,055,100
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin.....				1,021,332,450	\$785,831,150

* Coupons of \$50 and \$100 bonds are paid annually in March.

The sizes or denominations of each issue of bonds are as follows: (a) Coupon, \$1,000, registered \$5,000. (b) coupon, \$1,000, registered \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50, \$100 and \$500. (d) coupon, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, registered, same and also \$5,000 and \$10,000.

On the above issues of bonds there is a total of \$4,119,436 of interest over-due and not yet called for. The total current accrued interest to date is \$21,359,162

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

	Principal.	Interest
3s, Navy pension, Act July 23, '68, Int. appl'd only to pens'ns	\$14,000,000	\$140,000
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.		
There is a total amount of over-due debt yet outstanding, which has never been presented for payment, of \$15,923,370 principal and \$337,815 interest. Of this amount, \$14,255,600 are on the "called" five-twentieths.		
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
Character of Issue.	Authorizing Acts.	Issues.
		Amount
		Outstanding.
Old demand notes....	July 17, '61	.....
	Feb. 12, '62	.....
\$62,665		
Legal-tender notes....	Feb. 25, '62	Prior to 1869.
	July 11, '62	Series of 1869
	Mar. 3, '63	Series of 1874
	Mar. 3, '63	Series of 1875
	Mar. 3, '63	Series of 1876
35,840,000		
Certificates of deposit....	June 8, '72	.....
	First.	4,927,319
	Second.	3,111,268
	Third.	3,009,197
	Fourth.	3,930,542
	Fifth.	1,932,806
25,840,000		
Fractional currency....	July 17, '62	.....
	Mar. 3, '63	.....
	June 30, '64	.....
16,211,193		
Coin certificates....	Mar. 3, '63	.....
	Feb. 28, '78	.....
32,808,000		
Silver certificates....	.....	2,705,350
9,547		
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.....		
Unclaimed interest.....		

Recapitulation.

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN—		
Bonds at 6 per cent.....		
	\$69,129,950	
Bonds at 5 per cent.....		
	70,266,650	
Bonds at 4½ per cent.....		
	250,000,000	
Bonds at 4 per cent.....		
	160,530,000	
Total debt bearing interest in coin.....		
	1,807,163,600	\$23,369,599
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY—		
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.....		
	\$14,070,000	\$140,000
DEBT ON WHICH INT. HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.		
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST—		
Old demand and legal tender notes.....		
	\$346,743,081	
Certificates of deposit.....		
	35,840,000	
Fractional currency.....		
	16,211,193	
Certificates of gold deposited.....		
	35,516,350	
Total debt bearing no interest.....		
	\$343,10,624	9,547
Total.....		
	\$2,270,500,595	\$28,916,961
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due not presented for payment.....		
	2,209,417,557	
AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY—		
Coin.....		
	227,666,327	
Currency.....		
	1,711,245	
Currency held for the redemption of fractional currency.....		
	10,000,000	
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law.....		
	35,540,000	
Total		

Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Character of Issue.	Amount Outstand'g.	Interest paid by United St's	Interest repaid by tr'nsp't'n.	Balance of Int. paid by U. S.
Central Pacific.....	\$25,585,120	\$15,677,019	\$2,453,438	\$12,228,581
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000	4,238,433	1,714,878	2,523,554
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512	16,786,896	6,082,633	10,704,263
Central Branch, Union Pacific.....	1,600,000	1,069,808	69,747	1,000,059
Western Pacific.....	1,70,560	1,077,080	9,367	1,067,713
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320	975,801	81,038	894,762
Total.....	\$64,623,512	\$39,835,083	10,416,154	\$29,418,355

The Pacific Railroad bonds are all issued under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; they are registered bonds in the denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000; bear 6 per cent interest in currency, payable January 1 and July 1, and mature 30 years from the date.

The following is a comparison of the condition of the Treasury November 1, 1877, and November 1, 1878:

	1877.	1878.
Currency	\$15,930,632	\$1,711,216
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	9,444,569	10,000,000
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	37,462,000	35,840,000
Coin	131,022,543	227,666,227
Coin and silver certificates	34,548,200	35,516,350
Coin, less coin and silver certificates	97,478,633	192,149,571
Outstanding called bonds	23,390,900	14,2-5,600
Other outstanding coin liabilities	4,864,474	4,634,934
Outstanding legal tenders	351,490,892	346,681,016
Outstanding fractional currency	13,332,574	16,211,193
Outstanding silver coin	36,651,850	39,675,361
Total debt, less cash in Treasury	2,017,350,700	2,014,200,000
Reduction of debt for October	4,326,554	1,708,002
Reduction of debt since July 1	12,807,522	11,586,743
Market value of gold	102-25	102-25
Imports (12 months ending Sept. 30)	463,373,259	433,530,682
Exports (12 months ending Sept. 30)	608,312,5-5	725,264,947

UNITED STATES TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following statement from the office of the Treasurer for Oct. 31 has been issued this week. It is based upon the actual returns from Assistant Treasurers, depositaries and superintendents of mints and assay offices. The delay in issuing it arises from the time taken in getting returns from distant offices.

LIABILITIES, OCTOBER 31.

	Coin.	Currency.
Fund for redemption of certificates of deposit, June 8, 1872	\$ 35,840,000 00	
Post-office D-partment account	1,758,132 21	
Disbursing officers' accounts—		
Treasury offices.....	803,327 27	803,327 27
National banks.....	11,597,284 58 cur.	14,283,251 91
Fund for redemption of notes of national banks "failed," "in liquidation," and "reducing circulation".....	9,609,958 00	
Five per cent redemption fund—		
United States notes.....	\$10,235,320 02	11,047,9 0 05
National bank notes.....	3,762,580 03	
Secretary's special deposit account.....	25 25	15,974 94
Currency and minor coin redemption account.....		3,170 64
Interest account.....	194,368 00	8,310 00
Interest account, Pacific Railroads and L. & P. Canal Company.....		2.4' 00
Comptrol'r of the Currency, agent for creditors.....	56,232 05	747,5.8 43
Treasurer United States, agent for paying interest on D. C. bonds.....	3,217 50	24,196 96
Treasurer's transfer checks outstanding—		
Gold.....	\$63,463 83	639,329 87
Silver.....	3,865 48	
Currency.....	1,530,543 85	1,530,543 85
Fund for redemption of national bank gold notes.....	1,730 00	
Treasurer's general account—		
Special fund for redemption of fractional currency.....	\$10,000,000 00	
Balance.....	6,94,816 14	16,981,816 14
Treasurer's general account—		
Interest due and unpaid.....	\$4,110,436 73	
Call'd bonds and interest.....	14,712,663 65	
Coin certificates.....	35,516,350 0	
Balance, including bullion fund.....	173,637,436 43	237,977,886 87

ASSETS, OCTOBER 31.

	Coin.	Currency.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$140,872,154 79	\$....
Standard silver dollars.....	13,310,043 00	67,5.8 00
Silver coin and bullion.....	13,302,3 6 53	
Gold certificates.....	9,901,520 00	
Silver certificates.....	2,639,530 00	
National bank gold notes.....	1,720 00	
Fractional currency redeemed in silver.....	78,667 14	
Quarterly interest checks paid.....	65,660 45	
Registered and unclaimed interest paid.....	47,086 55	5,100 00
U. S. bonds and interest.....	4,104,679 78	
Deficits, unavailab'e funds.....	6,73 8 36	729,492 18
Deposits held by national bank depositaries.....	45,336,054 71	10,203,428 12
United States notes.....		64,175,05 84
U. S. notes (special fund for redemption of fractional currency).....		10,000,000 00
National bank notes.....		6,365,728 70
Silver coin received in lieu of currency.....		1,372,867 19
Fractional currency.....		81,576 93
Nickels and minor coin.....		1,435,034 58
New York and San Francisco exchange.....		241,500 00
Interest on District of Columbia bonds.....		182 64
Redeemed certif's of deposit, June 8, 1872.....		180,000 00
	\$239,676,156 31	\$94,856,525 13

Monetary Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST	TIME.	RATE.
			DATE.		
Paris.....	short.	25.30 @25.40	Oct. 25.	short.	25.32%
Paris.....	3 mos.	25.55 @25.62%	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	"	20.79 @20.83	Oct. 25.	short.	20.50
Hamburg.....	"	20.78 @20.82	Oct. 25.	3 mos.	20.50
Frankfort.....	"	20.78 @20.88	Oct. 25.	short.	20.50
Antwerp.....	"	25.65 @25.70	Oct. 25.	"	25.36
Amsterdam.....	short.	12.21/4 @12.33/4	Oct. 25.	"	12.05
Amsterdam.....	3 mos.	12.53/4 @12.63/4	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	"	12.12 1/2 @12.17 1/2	Oct. 25.	3 mos.	11.75
Genoa.....	"	28.33 @28.40	Oct. 25.	short.	27.45
Naples.....	"	28.33 @28.40	Oct. 22.	3 mos.	27.45
Madrid.....	"	40 1/2 @40 1/2	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz.....	"	46 1/2 @46 1/2	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon.....	90 days.	51 1/2 @51 1/2	Oct. 22.	3 mos.	21 1/2
St. Petersburg.....	3 mos.	23 1/2 @23 1/2	Oct. 25.	60 days.	21 1/2
New York.....	"	"	Oct. 2.	90 days.	21 1/2
Ro. Juanero.....	60 days.	1s. 6 1/4 d.	Oct. 24.	6 mos.	1s. 7 1/2 d. @rupee
Bombay.....	"	1s. 6 1/4 d.	Oct. 24.	"	1s. 7 1/2 d. @rupee
Calcutta.....	"	"	Oct. 23.	"	38.8 1/2 d. pr. tael.
Hong Kong.....	"	"	Oct. 22.	3 mos.	95%

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, October 26, 1878.

Numerous failures have been recorded this week; but they were all anticipated, and no evil effects have been occasioned. The suspensions are for heavy amounts, and in a certain circle must lead to much trouble; but there is still every reason to believe the opinion entertained by many influential firms, that the collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank would not bring about widespread disaster, will be verified. During the present week there has been a decided revival of confidence, though it has not led to much increase of business. In bank shares, there has been what some describe as a panic, but which is certainly calculated to prove unfortunate to those timid holders who have, for an unknown reason, been recklessly parting with their property. The disastrous result of the business of the City of Glasgow Bank, and the heavy calls which will have to be made upon the shareholders, in order to meet the liabilities the directors have incurred, have frightened the holders of shares in the older banks with unlimited liability, and prices have in consequence, experienced a very heavy fall. These holders seem unable to reason that because one bank has been mismanaged, that the directors of other institutions are equally culpable, and they also forget that in times of distrust like the present, the investing public are not very anxious to subscribe to bank shares. The point to which prices have fallen, however, has been attracting the attention of buyers, but not to a sufficient extent to absorb the large numbers of shares which have been recklessly thrown upon the market. The market for gas shares has also been very depressed. The electric light question is a very prominent feature of discussion, and the holders of such shares have been selling largely at a time when buyers are doubting if it is wise to make purchases. It is not known to what extent Mr. Edison has been successful in applying the electric light to thoroughly practical purposes; but numerous experiments are being made in London, and those qualified to express an opinion say that it will be only possible—unless Mr. Edison has made a grand discovery—to make use of it for illuminating large open spaces, which are numerous in large towns such as exist in this country and on the Continent. In front of the Mansion House in this city there is a large open space, which up to a late hour at night is crowded with vehicular traffic; and it has been decided by the Court of Common Council, this week, to make the experiment of lighting this important thoroughfare by electricity. The Metropolitan Board of Works are also trying experiments in several parts of London, and there seems to be no doubt that the application of the electric light will be made to the open spaces in which increased light is necessary to the public convenience and safety. But we have yet to learn that there is any economy in the process, or that the electric current can be broken at fixed points at which a light is necessary. This is supposed to be Mr. Edison's secret, which he is now in the act of patenting in this country; and naturally the shareholders in gas companies are anxious to know if such an important result has been attained. The gas companies have, however, yet to act their part; gas shares have for many years been paying large dividends, viz., 10 per cent per annum, with safety. At the present time, the price of gas in most parts of the country is 3s. 6d. per 1,000 feet, and it is thus evident that companies can make a large reduction in

their charge, and still pay a good dividend on their ordinary capital. Even if the electric light should prove to be a success, great difficulties will have to be encountered in introducing it. The gas companies have all their machinery for supplying the public in working order, and the expense of a change—which would be a complete revolution—would be enormous. The companies would, no doubt, reduce their price, and improve the quality of their gas; and as the adoption of any change would entail a heavy expense on every householder who was smitten with the new light, the progress of any new company is likely to be very slow. We had a mania for a new system of lighting only a few years ago, but only in a few cases have the companies proved to be successful, and these have not interfered with the gas companies, as they have been chiefly devoted to the improvement of ships' and other similar lights. For many reasons, it is to be hoped that the electric light will be applied to practical purposes. But the possibility of this does not certainly justify the shareholders in selling their property without judgment and without thought.

During the week embraced in the last Bank return, the Bank of England gained a sum of gold amounting to £1,004,000; and the return itself shows that there has been an increase of £893,701. Coin has been wanted, therefore, for provincial circulation, but in much smaller amounts. The circulation of notes and of bank post bills has been augmented by £254,414, and the total increase in the reserve does not exceed £648,946. The return exhibits, nevertheless, a greater degree of confidence, and it is now hoped that a steady improvement will take place. It is not long since the City of Glasgow Bank suspended payment, and any immediate revival could not be expected. Considering, however, the magnitude and disastrous results of that failure, it must be admitted that the unfavorable rumors in circulation have been fewer than usual. Additional failures are expected; but there is no reason to believe that they will be outside the circle of the business of the City of Glasgow Bank. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 29.48 per cent, against 27.69 per cent last week.

No change has been made by the directors of the Bank of England in their rate of discount, which remains at 6 per cent. There has been a fair demand for money throughout the week, but the increase in "other securities" at the Bank of England does not exceed £387,458. Although very little accommodation is obtainable under 6 per cent, the tendency is towards lower quotations. The prices of money are as follows.

Per cent.	Open-market rates:	Per cent.	
Bank rate.....	6	4 months' bank bills.....	5 1/2
Open-market rates:		6 months' bank bills.....	5 1/2
30 and 60 days' bills.....	5 1/2	4 and 6 months' trade bills.....	5 1/2
3 months' bills.....	5 1/2		

The rates of interest allowed by the joint-stock banks and discount houses for deposits are as follows:

Joint-stock banks.....	Per cent.
Discount houses at call.....	4 1/2
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	4 1/2
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	4 1/2

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of middling upland cotton, of No. 40 mule twist, fair second quality, and the Bankers' Clearing House return, compared with the four previous years:

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.
Circulation, including	£	£	£	£	£
bank post bills.....	30,384,268	28,025,344	28,599,356	28,663,364	27,126,620
Public deposits.....	2,929,211	3,938,276	5,544,444	3,566,315	8,615,386
Other deposits.....	27,559,328	21,801,793	29,488,403	21,896,180	21,091,174
Government securities.....	16,337,672	15,143,604	17,202,925	13,191,095	14,011,832
Other securities.....	23,311,846	18,581,766	16,162,037	19,692,623	19,114,406
Reserve of notes and					
coin.....	9,166,951	10,102,501	19,652,739	10,641,171	9,596,616
Coin and bullion in					
both departments.....	24,247,845	22,683,680	33,194,869	23,907,001	21,841,381
Proportion of reserve					
to liabilities.....	29.48	38.36	55.55	4	4
Bank-rate.....	6 p. c.	5 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	4 p. c.
Consols.....	94 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2
English wheat av. price	20s. 3d.	52s. 9d.	45s. 9d.	46s. 9d.	45s. 1d.
Midd. Upland cotton.....	6 1/4 d.	8 9-16d.	5 15-16d.	7 1-16d.	7 1/2 d.
No. 40 mule twist.....	9 1/2 d.	10 1/2 d.	10 d.	10 1/2 d.	10 1/2 d.
Clearing House return.....	81,114,000	84,478,000	80,313,000	81,012,000	83,428,000

Gold has been arriving in considerable quantities from Paris during the week, but the tendency is now less favorable, and it is expected that the movement will soon cease. The silver market has been very dull, and business has been done at 49 1/2d. per ounce. The price of Mexican dollars has fallen 1 1/2d. per ounce. The following are the present quotations for bullion:

Gold.	s. d.	s. d.
Bar Gold, fine.....	per oz. standard.	77 9 1/2
Bar Gold, refinable.....	per oz. standard.	77 10 1/2
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	74 6 1/2
South American Doubloons.....	per oz.	73 9 6 1/2
United States Gold Coin.....	per oz.	76 3 1/2
German gold coin.....	per oz.	76 3 1/2

	SILVER.	d.	d.
Bar Silver, fine.....	per oz. standard.	49 9-16	49 1/2
Bar Silver, con'ng 5 grs. Gold.....	per oz. standard.	49 15-16	50
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz.	48 1/2	1/2
Five Franc Pieces.....	per oz.	48 1/2	1/2
Quicksilver, £6 13s. 0d. Discount, 3 per cent.			

There was no allotment of India Council bills at the weekly sale on Wednesday.

Annexed are the current rates of discount at the principal foreign markets:

	Bank	Open	Bank	Open
	rate.	mark't.	rate.	mark't.
Paris.....	3	3	St. Petersburg.....	6 4 1/2
Brussels.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	Vienna and Trieste.....	4 1/2
Amsterdam.....	4	3 1/2	Madrid, Cadiz and Bar-	4 1/2
Berlin.....	5	4 1/2	celons.....	6 8 7
Hamburg.....	5	4 1/2	Lisbon and Oporto.....	6 8 7
Frankfort.....	5	4 1/2	New York.....	4 1/2
Leipzig.....	5	4 1/2	Calcutta.....	4
Genoa.....	4	4	Copenhagen.....	4 1/2
Geneva.....	4	4		

The following failures have been reported this week: James Sawers & Co., Liverpool, West Coast of South America, liabilities about £300,000; James Morton & Co., Australian merchants, Glasgow & London, liabilities, £2,300,000; Matthew Buchanan & Co., merchants, Glasgow, liabilities, £1,250,000; Colin H. Dunlop & Co., sewing cotton manufacturers, Glasgow, liabilities, £28,000; Couper, Scott & Co., liabilities, £60,000.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have announced a call of £500 per £100 stock, payable in two equal instalments on December 22, and February 24.

On the Stock Exchange political affairs have exercised an adverse influence. At one period of the week, there was a better tone, owing to a more confident feeling which prevailed with regard to financial affairs in this country; but the latest news from Constantinople and Vienna has not only checked any improvement, but has produced a downward movement in several classes of securities. The negotiations in progress between Russia and Turkey, respecting the San Stefano treaty, which had been almost forgotten, but not by Russia, and the ill feeling which seems to have been engendered have led to the belief that war is still possible. A Cabinet Council was summoned yesterday to discuss the Indian difficulty, and also the position in Southeastern Europe. To an Afghan war we are no doubt committed, and the difficulties which have recently cropped up between Russia and Turkey will, no doubt, be arranged; but these are unpleasant incidents in times like the present, when every encouragement is required to foster a better spirit in trade. We meet, however, with successive discouragements, and it is impossible to say when the period of revival will take place. Russia is just now exhibiting a bit of bravado on the part of her government towards Turkey, and on the part of her press towards this country. She is, however, greatly in want of money, and her Finance Minister is visiting each European capital having any pretension to be called a financial centre, with a view to floating a new loan. The proposal is understood to be to secure the loan to the subscribers upon a tobacco monopoly, or to hypothecate certain woods and forests; but it seems that the negotiations make slow progress. It is said that the Rothschilds are unwilling to assist the operation; and that the loan will not be introduced upon the London Market. It is probable, therefore, that Russia would be desirous of avoiding a long war which would certainly bring financial ruin upon her. Her government is now hankering after the indemnity which it hopes to squeeze out of Turkey, or, at all events, it is endeavoring to obtain a bond, which some day or other may be made a pretext for acquiring more territory. The Sultan and his government have, it is said, agreed to the proposal of the British government with regard to the necessary reforms in Asia Minor, and the administration of the law and police, as well as of the finances, is to be supervised, if not conducted, by Europeans, introduced by this country and approved by the Sultan. It is evident, therefore, that we come to close quarters with Russia, and it is desirable, therefore, that the government of this country and that of Russia should understand each other, which seems to be practicable, if the difficulties which exist are approached in a dispassionate and considerate manner. Lord Beaconsfield has said that there is room for both, and it is desirable, therefore, that both nations should be frank.

Annexed are the closing prices of Consols and the principal American securities:

Consols.....	Redm.	Oct. 26.
United States 6s.....	1881	109 1/2 @ 110 1/2
Do 6-20s.....	1885	104 1/2 @ 106 1/2
Do 1857, 6s.....	1887	107 1/2 @ 107 1/2
Do funded 5s.....	1881	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2
Do 10-40s, 6s.....	1904	107 @ 108
Do funded, 4 1/2s.....	1891	104 1/2 @ 105 1/2
Do 4s.....	1907	101 @ 102

	Redm.	Oct. 26
Louisiana Levee, 8s.	1875	42 52
Do 5s.	1888	101 63
Massachusetts 5s	1894	106 68
Do 5s.	1900	105 67
Do 5s.	1889	105 67
Do 5s.	1891	104 66
Do 5s.	1893	104 66
Virginia stock 6s.	1878	28 32
Do 6s.	1880	25 30
Do New funded 6s...	1905	53 56

AMERICAN DOLLAR BONDS AND SHARES.

Albany & Susquehanna cons. mort. 7s, Nos. 501 to 1,500, in- clusive, guar. by Del. & Hud. Canal.	1906	95 97
Atlantic & Great Western 1st M., \$1,000, 7s.	1902	22 22
Do 2d mort., \$1,000, 7s.	1902	7 9
Do 3d mort., \$1,000...	1903	3 5
Do 1st mort. Trustees' certificates	21	23
Do 2d do do	8	10
Do 3d do do	34 43	43
Atlantic Mississippi & Ohio, Con. mort., 7s...	1905	28 30
do Committee of Bondholders' certs.	28 30	30
Baltimore & Potomac (Main Line) 1st mort. 6s...	1911	84 86
do (Tunnel) 1st mortgage, 6s. (guar. by Pennsylvania & No. Cent. Railways)	1911	88 90
Burl. Cedar Rap. & No. RR. of Iowa, 1st mort.	70	75
Can. & Southern 1st mort. new issue, guaranteed for 20 years from 1878 by N. Y. Central	1903	78 78
Central of New Jersey shares...	28 30	30
Do cons. mort., 7s...	1899	80 85
Do ex funded coupons, from April 1, 1877, to July 1, 1879, inclusive...	68 70	70
Central Pacific of California, 1st mort., 6s...	1896	107 109
Do Calif. & Oregon Div. 1st mort. gld. bds. 6s.	1892	88 92
Do Land grant bonds, 6s.	1890	89 91
Chicago Burl. & Quincy sinking fund bonds, 6s	91	96
Del. & Hud. Can. mortgage bonds, 7s	97	99
Detroit & Milwaukee 1st mortgage, 7s...	1875	40 53
Do 2d mortgage, 8s	1875	40 50
Erie \$100 shares	11 12 13	12 13
Do reconstruction trustees' assessm't, \$3 paid.	18 19	19
Do do do \$4 paid.	16 17 18	16 17 18
Do preference, 7s...	25	27
Do reconstruction trustees' assessm't, \$3 paid.	27	29
Do do \$2 paid.	27	29
Do convertible gold bonds, 7s...	1904	... 22
Do reconstruction trustees' certificates, 7s...	58	60
Galveston & Harrisburg, 1st mortgage, 6s...	1911	89 91
Illinois Central \$100 shares	78 80	80
Do Bonds, 6s. 1st M. Chic. & Spr. gr...	1899	102 134
Lohiel Valley, consolidated mort. 6s...	1923	100 102
Marietta & Cin. Railw., 1st mort., guar. 7s...	1891	65
Missouri Kansas & Texas 1st mort., guar. gold bds., Eng. 7s	1904	44 47
New York Central & Hud. Riv. mort. bds., 7s	130 131	131
New York Central \$100 shares	60 62	62
Oregon & California, 1st mort., 7s...	1890	35 40
Do Frankfort Committee Receipts, x coup...	29 31	31
Pennsylvania, \$50 shares...	33	34
Do 1st mort., 6s...	1880	103 105
Do consol. sink'g fund mort., 6s...	1903	97 99
Philadelphia & Reading \$50 shares	13	14
Pittsburg Fort Wayne & Chicago equipment bonds (guar. by Pennsylvania R. R. Co.)	106 108	108
Union Pacific Land Grant 1st mort., 7s...	1889	105 117
Union Pacific Railway, 1st mortgage, 6s...	1898	108 113

AMERICAN STERLING BONDS.

Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co.	1910	92 94
Atlantic & Gt. Western consol. mort., Bischoff. certs. (a), 7s	1892	... 90
Atlantic & Gt. W. Re-organization 7s...	1874	... 90
Do do leased lines rental trust, 7s...	1902	42 45
Do do do 1873, 7s...	1903	15 18
Do do Western exten. 6s...	1876	22 23
Do do do 7s, guar. by Erie R'y.	... 23	28
Baltimore & Ohio, 6s...	1895	105 117
Do 6s...	1902	105 117
Do 6s...	1910	105 113
Do 5s, 1877...	1921	86 88
Cairo & Vincennes, 7s...	1909	25 30
Chicago & Alton sterling consol. mort., 6s...	1903	104 106
Chicago & Paducah 1st mort. gold bonds, 7s...	1902	... 90
Cleveland, Columbus, Cin. & Ind. con. mort...	1913	88 90
Eastern Railway of Massachusetts, 6s...	1906	77 81
Erie convertible bonds, 6s...	1875	... 22
Do 1st cons. mort., 7s...	1920	95 98
Do ex cons. trustees' certificates of 6 coups...	79	80
Do with reconstruction trustees' certificates of 6 coupons, funded...	89	91
Do 2d consol. mort., 7s...	1894	... 23
Do reconstruction trustees' certificates...	60	62

Advices from the manufacturing districts state that in all directions each day adds in an important degree to the number of mills stopped or making short time; and that employers in the cotton trade in North and Northeast Lancashire have convened a meeting to consider the position of the trade, and, if found necessary, to enforce a reduction of ten per cent.

Last night a largely-attended meeting of employers and representatives of limited companies was held at the Oldham Lyceum, to consider the question of reducing the wages of the operatives. The meeting was the largest of its kind that has ever been held, and was well attended by limited companies. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Whitaker, J. P. of Royton, Oldham. After discussing the question for an hour and a half the meeting came to the conclusion to reduce the wages of the operatives 10 per cent. Whether the reduction will be acquiesced in by the operatives it is impossible to say; but it is rather significant that in a discussion on Thursday evening upon over production and foreign competition in the King street Co-operative Society's Rooms, Mr. Thomas Ashton, the operatives' secretary, stated that the only remedy for the present depression in trade was a curtailment of production—that is, working short time. Other speakers adopted a similar view, and it may be remarked that the operatives generally have the same opinion. The working class shareholders who are not factory operatives point out to the operatives that it would be better to accept a reduction than run short time, which would mean a lessening in

their wages of 30 or 40 per cent. Mr. Ashton also pointed out that if the operatives absolutely worked for nothing the employers would not be able to work at a profit, because the margin between cotton and yarn was so small that even 1d. per lb. which was the cost of labor, would not cover the losses that are being sustained.

The fourth series of public colonial wool sales for this year is fixed to commence on Tuesday, 19th November. The arrivals to date are:

Sydney and Queensland...	Bales.
Victoria...	22,435
Adelaide...	17,053
Swan River...	11,582
Tasmania...	378
New Zealand...	192
Cape...	11,651
...	36,985
...	100,212

The trade for all descriptions of cereal produce continues very dull, and difficulty is experienced in maintaining even the present low range of prices. The quality and condition of the English supplies are still very inferior, but the trade, even for fine parcels, is slow, at barely late rates. Foreign importations continue liberal, and millers purchase only for the supply of their more immediate necessities. Fine barley is still very scarce, and commands full terms.

During the week ended Oct. 19, the sales of home-grown wheat in the 150 principal markets of England and Wales amounted to 57,581 quarters, against 51,994 quarters last year; and it is estimated that in the whole Kingdom they were 230,250 quarters, against 208,000 quarters in 1877. Since harvest the sales in the 150 principal markets have been 461,830 quarters, against 394,407 quarters; and it is computed that in the whole Kingdom they have been 1,847,320 quarters, against 1,577,750 quarters in the corresponding period of last season. Without reckoning the supplies furnished ex-granary, it is estimated that the following quantities of wheat and flour have been placed upon the British markets since harvest:

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Imports of wheat...	8,639,991	8,115,685	5,761,745	11,210,551
Imports of flour...	1,006,213	952,401	833,257	83,084
Sales of home-grown produce...	8,005,003	6,836,900	7,87,600	6,726,000
Total...	17,631,204	16,201,592	14,472,512	18,509,613
Exports of wheat and flour...	432,393	327,752	179,211	62,875

Result...	17,198,879	15,876,900	14,294,291	18,746,738
Ave. price of Eng. wheat for season	42s. ed.	5s. 0d.	46s. 7d.	47s. 3d.

The following figures show the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz., from the last of September to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding period in the three previous years:

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Wheat...	cwt. 8,349,991	cwt. 322,560
Barley...	2,610,156	1,751,282
Oats...	1,724,230	2,058,528
Peas...	263,580	174,081
Beans...	246,475	207,923
Indian Corn...	6,299,496	4,555,642
Flour...	1,006,473	951,407
		893,397
		873,062

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week, as reported by cable, are shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £106,000 during the week.

Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Nov. 2.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 5.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 8.
Silver, per oz. d. 50	50	50	50	50	51 7-16
Coms for money, 94 11-15	94 12-16	95 5-16	95 5	95	95 5-16
" account, 94%	94 13-16	95 5-16	95 5-16	95	95 5-16
U. S. 5s (5-20) 1867-10%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%
U. S. 10-40s	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%
U. S. 5s of 1881-10%	107	107	107	107	107
U. S. 5s of 1881-10%	106	106	106	106	107
Eric com stock	20%	19%	19%	20%	19%
Illinoian Central	81%	81%	81%	81%	80%
N. Y. Central	35	35	35	35	34%
Pennsylvania	35	35	35	35	34%
Phila & Reading	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report on cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—

Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour (extra State) ... bbl. 21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Wheat, spring, No. 1 100 lb	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6
do No. 2 new	7 11	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2
do winter W. new	8 9	8 9	8 11	8 11	8 11
do Southern, new	9 0	9 0	9 2	9 2	9 2
do Av. Cal. white	9 7	9 7	9 8	9 8	9 8
do Cal. club	9 9	9 9	9 10	9 10	9 11
Corn, mixed soft, old, 100 lb.	24 3	24 3	24 3	24 3	24 3
do prime, new	23 9	23 9	24 0	24 0	24 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Pork, Western mess.	45	0	45	0	45	0
Bacon, long cut, new	31	6	31	6	31	6
Bacon, short cut, new	23	0	33	0	32	6
Beef, prime mess.	66	0	65	0	65	0
Lard, prime West.	34	3	34	0	34	0
Cheese, Amer. choice.	47	0	47	0	47	0

Liverpool Produce Market.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tallow, prime City.	37	3	37	3	37	0
Spirits turpentine	23	0	23	0	23	0
Rosin, common	4	9	4	9	4	9
Rosin, fine	10	0	10	0	10	0
Petroleum, refined						
Petroleum, spirits						

Commercial and Miscellaneous News.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports of last week, compared with those of the preceding week, show an increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports were \$6,071,200, against \$5,563,516 the preceding week and \$4,539,773 two weeks previous. The exports for the week ended Nov. 5 amounted to \$5,986,068, against \$5,696,537 last week and \$7,455,993 the previous week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Oct. 31 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Nov. 1:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Dry Goods	\$1,922,638	\$1,576,510	\$1,554,391	\$1,317,652
General merchandise	2,387,910	5,673,510	4,775,425	4,733,548
Total for the week.	\$3,310,520	\$7,550,080	\$5,632,816	\$6,071,200
Previously reported	282,849,541	287,807,236	270,937,700	237,716,845

Since January 1 .. \$286,159,061 \$245,357,316 \$276,563,516 \$218,737,545

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 5:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
For the week	\$5,893,917	\$6,901,516	\$6,089,041	\$5,986,068
Previously reported	206,168,412	218,734,442	236,307,777	258,639,496

Since January 1 ... \$812,062,359 \$325,635,964 \$242,396,731 \$294,625,474

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 2, 1878, and also a comparison of the total since Jan. 1, 1878, with the corresponding totals for several previous years:

	Oct. 31—Str. Leasing.	Hamburg.	Amer. gold coin.	\$500
		London.	Amer. silver bars.	49,000
			Eng. silver coin.	2,500
			Eng. gold coin.	6,650
			Amer. silver bars.	25,000
		Nov. 2—Str. Neckar.	Amer. silver bars.	25,000
		Nov. 2—Str. Germanic.	Amer. sil. ½ dol.	2,000
Total for the week (\$575,500 silver, and \$7,580 gold)				\$86,080
Previously reported (\$5,311,365 silver, and \$5,791,549 gold)				11,103,091

Total since Jan. 1 (\$5,390,065 silver, and \$2,799,109 gold) ... \$11,189,174

	Same time in—	Same time in—	Same time in—	Same time in—
1877.	\$24,775,372	1871.	\$58,590,068	
1876.	41,451,716	1870.	55,113,369	
1875.	63,839,667	1869.	29,881,347	
1874.	45,095,381	1868.	68,207,481	
1873.	44,551,210	1867.	41,135,441	
1872.	68,883,456	1866.	56,623,620	

The imports of specie at this port during the same periods have been as follows:

	Oct. 28—Str. Crescent City.	Aspinwall.	Foreign silver	\$220
			Amer. silver	14,755
			Amer. gold	1,200
			Gold dust	8,315
			Amer. silver	10
		Oct. 28—Str. D. M. French.	Amer. silver	30
		Curacao.	Amer. silver	24,335
		Oct. 29—Str. City of Rio Janeiro.	Amer. gold	18,67
		Oct. 29—Str. J. W.illard.	Curacao	100,360
		Oct. 30—Str. Americana.	Havre.	8,038
		Oct. 30—Str. California.	Amer. silver	8,570
		Nov. 2—Str. Santiago de Cuba.	Foreign gold	1,800
Total for the week (\$42,370 silver, and \$128,430 gold)				\$176,700
Previously reported (\$10,936,451 silver, and \$6,823,841 gold)				17,766,392

	Same time in—	Same time in—	Same time in—	Same time in—
1877.	\$12,612,655	1871.	\$8,403,063	
1876.	8,587,026	1870.	12,4,528	
1875.	11,471,383	1869.	14,839,07	
1874.	5,437,561	1868.	6,04,299	
1873.	13,102,491	1867.	2,892,411	
1872.	5,329,402	1866.	9,95,758	

The transactions for the week at the Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Customs.	Receipts.	Coin.	Currency.	Coin.	Currency.	Payments.
Nov. 2	\$276,000	\$1,500,710 72	\$846,993 93	\$1,418,944 21	\$212,958 83		
" 4	368,000	2,597,363 79	643,375 30	1,857,494 07	900,647 47		
" 5							
" 6	251,000	3,380,150 73	718,193 25	2,101,621 69	798,597 50		
" 7	363,000	2,769,493 34	421,665 93	2,508,868 20	486,890 09		
" 8	344,000	2,372,297 30	452,139 39	870,084 87	244,771 54		
Total.	\$1,602,000	\$12,600,915 87	\$8,076,329 91	\$8,798,932 04	\$2,613,865 42		
Balance, Nov. 1.	124,029 440 07	45,947,331 50					
Balance, Nov. 8.	127,831,373 90	46,379,796 22					

U. S. LEGAL TENDERS AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES.—From the Comptroller of the Currency, Hon. John Jay Knox, we have the following statement of the currency movements and Treasury balances for three months past:

	U. S. Bonds held as security from Nat. B'ks.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 31.
Bonds for circulation deposited		\$6,815,500	\$5,056,800	\$2,549,700
Bonds for circulation withdrawn		6,545,930	4,545,600	2,701,450
Total held for circulation		349,019,450	349,560,650	349,408,900
Bonds held as security for deposits		13,850,400	13,853,400	13,808,400

Legal-Tender Notes.—Deposited in Treasury under act of June 20,

1874. 164,700 324,900 442,790

Total now on deposit, including liquidating banks. 10,362,653 9,986,407 9,638,198

Retired under act of January 14, 1875. 85,319,934 85,319,934 25,819,984

Total amount of greenbacks outstanding. 316,611,016 340,681,016 345,631,016

National Bank Circulation.—

New circulation issued. 607,910 650,640 1,037,810

Circulation retired. 914,597 947,743 1,062,090

Total circulation outstanding—Currency. 322,016,212 321,647,793 320,991,755

Gold. 1,432,920 1,452,920 1,468,920

Notes received for redemption from—

New York. 4,471,000 2,864,000 984,000

Boston. 6,571,000 6,092,000 4,876,000

Philadelphia. 720,000 745,000 351,000

Cincinnati. 56,000

Chicago. 205,000

Miscellaneous. 4,390,000 3,529,000 2,100,000

Total. 16,413,000 \$13,280,000 \$8,341,000

Treasury Movements.—

Balance in Treasury—Coin. 238,420,700 238,639,646 237,666,227

Currency. 2,122,171 1,972,593 1,711,246

Currency held for redemption of fractional currency. 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000

Coin and silver certificates outstanding. 44,017,830 34,674,670 33,516,850

The following is the statement of the Comptroller, showing the issue and retirement of national bank notes and legal-tender notes, under the Acts of June 20, 1874, and January 14, 1875, to November 1, 1878:

National bank notes outstanding when Act of June 20, 1874, was passed. \$349,584,182

National bank notes issued from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875. \$4,734,500

National bank notes redeemed and retired between same dates. 2,767,933

National bank notes increase from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875. 1,967,933

National bank notes outstanding Jan. 14, 1875. \$51,861,450

National bank notes redeemed and retired from Jan. 14, 1875, to date. \$71,323,733

National bank notes surrendered between same dates. 10,218,952

Total redeemed and surrendered. \$81,547,252

National bank notes issued between same dates. 50,678,070

Decrease from Jan. 14, 1875, to date. 30,869,653

National bank notes outstanding at date. \$320,991,795

Greenbacks on deposit in the Treasury June 20, 1874, to retire notes of insolvent and liquidating banks. \$3,813,675

Greenbacks deposited from June 20, 1874, to date, to retire national bank notes. 79,910,488

Total deposits. \$8,724,163

Circulation redeemed by Treasurer between same dates without re-issue. 74,095,965

Greenbacks on deposit at date. \$9,628,198

Greenbacks retired under act of January 14, 1875. \$35,318,984

Greenbacks outstanding at date. \$346,681,016

Wisconsin Central Railroad.—At Milwaukee, November 2, a petition was filed in the United States Court by Theodore Stern and William Lawson, on behalf of the European bondholders of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, for the appointment of a receiver. The complaint sets forth that the present interest on the debt and coupon interest on the unfunded bonds is \$165,000, and that the annual net earnings of the road do not appear to be more than \$120,000, and on this ground the bondholders pray that a receiver may be appointed.

Union Pacific.—The Tribune says that a special meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad directors was held here recently, at which the question of the debt due the Government was discussed, and it is stated that the directors unanimously expressed a willingness to settle the debt in full. The plan proposed is for the Union Pacific to issue new bonds for the entire debt and interest, the bonds to bear 4 per cent interest, with provisions for a sinking fund, and to be secured by the existing Government mortgage. General G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, having resigned as a director and a member of the Executive Committee, Russel Sage was chosen to both vacant positions.

We call attention to the card of Messrs. J. D. Probst & Co., 52 Exchange place, New York, which will be found among our advertisers on the first page. The members constituting this firm have been long and favorably known in Wall street as well as in London, and they invite correspondence or orders from those wishing to buy or sell bonds, stocks, or miscellaneous securities, in either city.

Attention is invited to the card of Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son, bankers, 59 Wall street. This prominent house has long been known as among the most respectable of our banking firms, and gives attention mainly to the business of home customers, and may therefore offer greater facilities in that line than other houses engrossed with various branches of banking.

Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of 31 Nassau street

The Bankers' Gazette.

No National Banks organized during the past week.

DECEMBER 1878.

The following dividends have recently been announced:

NAME OF COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE	BOOKS CLOSED (Days inclusive.)
Railroads.			
Boston & Providence.....	\$3	Nov. 1	.....
Cleveland & Pittsburg guar. (quar.).....	1 1/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 10 to Dec. 1
Banks.			
Nassau.....	2 1/2	Nov. 11	Nov. 3 to Nov. 12

FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1878—5 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The attention of business circles has been largely engrossed this week by the general elections throughout the country. The questions at issue were those of practical and vital importance to financial and commercial interests, and it is generally considered that the advocates of a sound currency have obtained a substantial victory. Government bonds have advanced, both here and in London, and this is the most satisfactory evidence that capitalists at home and abroad feel more certain that their bonds will be paid in gold, than they did before the elections. The conspicuous defeat of General Butler in Massachusetts, where the greenback issue had been made the basis for his new departure, was received with especial satisfaction.

In taking a general view of the possibilities of financial legislation in the next Congress, five different contingencies present themselves as embracing all those that are likely to arise, and we may state them in the order of their probability as it now appears: 1. That the currency laws, including that for the coinage of silver, may remain substantially unchanged. 2. That the limitation on the coinage of silver may be removed, or the amount authorized per month largely increased. 3. That the silver law may be repealed, leaving gold as the only coin payable in amounts over \$50. 4. The issue of greenbacks in place of national bank currency to be retired. 5. The issue of unlimited greenbacks for the payment of bonds and for great public works—thus, the shooting of Niagara, &c.

Our local money market has been comparatively steady, with the bulk of business on call done at 4@5 per cent. Prime commercial paper sells at 5@6 per cent.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed a gain for the week of £106,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 34 1/2 per cent, against 33 1/2 per cent last week; the nominal discount rate is unchanged at 6 per cent. The Bank of France gained 10,700,000 francs in specie.

The last statement of the New York City Clearing-House banks, issued November 2, showed an increase of \$3,453,425 in the excess above their 25 per cent legal reserve, the whole of such excess being \$10,502,250, against \$7,048,825 the previous week.

The following table shows the changes from the previous week and a comparison with the two preceding years.

	1878. Nov. 2.	Differ'ncs fr'm previous week.	1877. Nov. 3.	1876. Nov. 4.
Loans and dis. Specie.....	\$24,511,800 24,144,100	Dec. \$596,600 Inc. 2,236,600	\$236,216,600 15,935,900	\$260,684,200 17,436,600
Circulation.....	19,904,300	Inc. 14,600	17,156,800	15,090,600
Net deposits.....	215,443,400	Inc. 4,346,700	192,364,900	192,392,900
Legal tenders.....	40,219,000	Inc. 256,500	39,531,900	46,353,800

United States Bonds.—The salient point in the market for U. S. Government securities is the improvement in tone which has taken place since the elections. It is a simple matter of fact that in the recent elections issues were involved which bore directly upon the probable future worth of U. S. securities, and those issues having been decided, as is believed, in favor of sustaining the Government credit, the price of bonds has advanced.

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	Oct. 25.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 8.	Range since Jan. 1, 1878.	
				Lowest.	Highest.
U. S. 6s, 5-20s, 1867.....	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	Jan. 2 109 1/2
U. S. 5s, 10-40s.....	107 1/2	109	109 1/2	104 1/2	Feb. 25 111 1/2
5s of 1881.....	105 1/2	106 1/2	108 1/2	103 1/2	Mar. 1 109 1/2
4 1/2s of 1891.....	105	105 1/2	107 1/2	102 1/2	Feb. 25 107 1/2

Closing prices at the N. Y. Board have been as follows:

Interest Period.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 5.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 8.	Election Holiday
6s, 1881.....reg. J. & J.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
6s, 1881.....coupl. J. & J.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
6s, 5-20s, 1865.....reg. J. & J.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
6s, 5-20s, 1865.....coupl. J. & J.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
6s, 5-20s, 1867.....reg. J. & J.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
6s, 5-20s, 1867.....coupl. J. & J.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
6s, 5-20s, 1868.....reg. J. & J.	107 1/2	108	108	108	108	108	108
6s, 5-20s, 1868.....coupl. J. & J.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
5s, 10-40s.....reg. M. & S.	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
5s, 10-40s.....coupl. M. & S.	106 1/2	106 1/2	107	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
5s fund., 1881.....reg. Q.-Feb.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
5s fund., 1881.....coupl. Q.-Feb.	105	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
4 1/2s, 1891.....reg. Q.-Mar.	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2s, 1891.....coupl. Q.-Mar.	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4s, 1907.....reg. Q.-Jan.	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
4s, 1907.....coupl. Q.-Jan.	100	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
6s, cur'cy, 95-99.....reg. J. & J.	120 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2

* This is the price bid; no sale was made at the Board.

The range in prices since Jan. 1, 1878, and the amount of each class of bonds outstanding Nov. 1, 1878, were as follows:

	Range since Jan. 1, 1878.		Amount Nov. 1.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Registered.	Coupon.
6s, 1881.....ep.	105 1/2	Feb. 25	110 1/2	June 27
6s, 5-20s, 65.....ep.	102 1/2	July 22	105 1/2	June 6
6s, 5-20s, 67.....ep.	104 1/2	Aug. 12	108 1/2	June 27
5s, 20s, 68.....ep.	106 1/2	Aug. 12	111 1/2	June 27
5s, 10-40s.....ep.	103 1/2	Aug. 12	111 1/2	July 29
5s, fund., 81.....ep.	102 1/2	Feb. 25	107 1/2	July 30
4 1/2s, 1891.....ep.	101 1/2	Feb. 25	105	Aug. 17
4s, 1907.....ep.	99 1/2	Oct. 3	102 1/2	Jan. 9
6s, cur'cy, reg.	117 1/2	Apr. 5	122 1/2	May 25
			64,623,512	

State and Railroad Bonds.—There has been little activity in State bonds. Louisiana consols are among the most active, selling to-day at 70 1/2, and rather above New Orleans prices. Alabama bonds have shown some activity, and about \$40,000 have changed hands at 43 for Class A, 72 1/2 for Class B, and 48 for C, or near those figures. Tennessee bonds have declined to the lowest point reached, and sold this week at 25 1/2 for new series; there is little hope felt of any reasonable proposition from the State to its bondholders.

Railroad bonds are quite strong on a fair business. The old bonds on the Stock Board list have advanced to high prices, and there is considerable inquiry among investors for bonds not so well known, of which the prices have not been pushed up by public dealings.

Messrs. A. H. Muller & Son sold the following at auction:

Shares.	Shares.
10 Market Nat. Bank, N. Y. 108 1/2	831 Bricksburg Land & Imp. \$100
10 Corn Exch. Bank, N. Y. 122	20 Broadway Ins. Co. 207 1/2
8 Nassau B'k, N. Y., ex-div. 80	Bonds.
10 Manhattan Life Ins. 351	\$8,000 State of Mass. 5 p. c.
10 Pacific Bank. 133	gold bonds, due 1894,
10 Stuyvesant Fire Ins. 129	110 1/2 and int.
3 Second Av. RR. 40 1/2	30,000 Philadel. & Reading
40 Hope Fire Ins. 70	RR. consol. mort. 7s, due 1911.
500 Brooklyn City RR. 170	3,000 Newtown, L. I. 7 per
2 Clinton Hall Asso. 50 1/2@51	cent bonds, due 1890, 100
20 Brooklyn Acad. of Music, with two admis. tickets. 68 1/2	and int.

Closing prices of leading State and Railroad Bonds for two weeks past, and the range since Jan. 1, 1878, have been as follows:

STATES.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 8.	Range since Jan. 1, 1878.
	Lowest.	Highest.	
Louisiana consols.....	76	76 1/2	69 1/2 June 8 85 Feb. 11
Missouri 6s, '89 or '90.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2 Aug. 23 108 June 22
North Carolina 6s, old.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 Mech. 29 18 May 25
Tennessee 6s, old.....	30	30	30 Nov. 7 39 1/2 May 14
Virginia 6s, consol. do 2d series.....	70	70	29 July 31 31 Sept. 10
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	74 Apr. 12 85 June 10
RAILROADS.			
Central of N. J. 1st consol.....	82 1/2	84	64 1/2 Mech. 4 90 July 11
Central Pacific 1st, 6s, gold.....	106 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2 Jan. 15 108 1/2 June 28
Chic. Burl. & Q. consols 7s.....	114	114 1/2	109 Jan. 2 114 1/2 Nov. 8
Chic. & Northwest 1st, gold.....	103	104 1/2	91 1/2 Jan. 14 104 1/2 Nov. 8
Chic. M. & St. P. cons. s. t. 7s.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	91 1/2 Jan. 5 102 1/2 May 25
Chic. R. I. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....	109 1/2	110 1/2	106 Jan. 5 110 1/2 June 28
Erie 1st, 7s, extended.....	124	134	110 Jan. 7 116 1/2 July 8
Lake S. & M. S. 1st cons., cp.....	113 1/2	114 1/2	109 Jan. 10 114 Sept. 26
Michigan Central consol. 7s.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	105 1/2 Jan. 5 115 Oct. 29
Morris & Essex 1st mort. do.....	15 1/2	17	11 1/2 Jan. 5 121 Oct. 8
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. 1st, mort. do.....	110 1/2	117 1/2	95 1/2 Sept. 10 122 June 26
Ohio & Miss. cons. sink. fd.....	102 1/2	103 1/2	95 1/2 Feb. 20 103 1/2 Nov. 8
Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chic. 1st.....	121 1/2	121 1/2	118 Feb. 8 122 Oct. 18
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 1st m.....	106 1/2	107 1/2	102 1/2 Sept. 20 109 1/2 May 24
Union Pacific 1st, 6s, gold, sinking fund.....	107	107 1/2	103 1/2 Jan. 7 108 1/2 June 28
do sinking fund.....	101	102 1/2	92 1/2 Mech. 6 105 1/2 July 9

* This is the price bid; no sale was made at the Board.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been quite variable, and closes to-day with a rather weak tone. The bubble in Western Union which inflated the price to 102 has been followed by a collapse to 93 1/2 this afternoon, with the last sale at 94 1/2, and the public still remains in doubt whether the surplus will be "capitalized" or not. Northwest preferred and common have been decidedly strong on the favorable report of October earnings, and the expectation of a dividend on the preferred in December, if not on both classes of stock. Wabash, Union Pacific, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Kansas Pacific, and some of the other "fancies," have at times shown much strength. Erie has been among the weakest stocks, and it is stated that the shares received from London, with assessment receipts attached, have not been accepted at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, on the ground that they were "irregular," not being properly stamped, and they will probably have to be sent back to London to be properly stamped.

Total sales of the week in leading stocks were as follows:

	St. Paul.	St. Paul pref.	North-west.	N'rthw. pref.	Del. L. & West.	West. Un. Tel.	Lake Shore.
Nov. 2	2,640	1,700	12,325	17,600	14,300	79,636	62,615
" 4	2,600	1,900	22,270	24,150	14,900	25,550	52,200
" 6	2,000	1,550	18,820	22,430	5,600	7,750	36,100
" 7	11,920	13,255	28,460	17,750	7,862	7,145	28,500
" 8	17,818	5,550	22,280	17,450	6,264	28,690	43,110
Total	36,978	23,955	105,155	99,380	48,926	148,771	216,525
Whole stock	154,042	122,794	149,888	215,256	524,000	350,685	494,665

The total number of shares of stock outstanding is given in the last line for the purpose of comparison.

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows:

* These are the prices bid and asked; no *sale* was made at the Board. Total sales this week and the range in prices since Jan. 1, 1828.

Total sales this week and the range in prices since Jan. 1, 1878, were as follows:

Sales of Week. Shares.	Jan. 1, 1878, to date.		Whole year 1877.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Low.	High.
Central of N. J.	1,779	13 ¹ ₂ Jan. 2	45 ¹ ₄ July 11	6 37 ³ ₄
Chic. Burl. & Quincy.	1,135	99 ¹ ₄ Feb. 28	114 ³ ₄ July 15	94 118 ⁷ ₈
Chic. Mil. & St. P.	36,978	27 ² ₃ Aug. 2	54 ⁷ ₈ July 8	11 42 ¹ ₂
do do pref.	23,955	64 Oct. 14	84 ⁴ ₅ July 9	40 ⁷ ₈ 73 ⁴ ₅
Chicago & Northw.	105,155	32 ¹ ₂ Aug. 10	55 ⁴ ₅ Apr. 17	15 43 ⁷ ₈
do do pref.	99,380	59 ⁴ ₅ Feb. 9	79 ² ₃ July 11	37 ⁴ ₅ 73 ⁴ ₅
Chic. Rock Isl. & Pae.	5,925	98 ³ ₄ Jan. 15	119 ² ₃ June 7	82 ² ₃ 105 ² ₃
Del. & Hudson Canal	1,335	43 ¹ ₂ Oct. 22	59 ⁶ ₇ July 10	25 ⁷ ₈ 74 ¹ ₂
Del. Lack. & Western.	48,926	46 ⁸ ₉ Mch. 5	61 ⁶ ₇ July 10	30 ⁷ ₈ 77
Erie.	64,445			4 ⁸ ₉ 15
Hannibal & St. Jo.	4,210	10 Feb. 21	16 ⁴ ₅ Sept. 5	7 15 ⁷ ₈
do do pref.	5,055	15 ² ₃ Feb. 28	40 ² ₃ Nov. 8	17 33 ⁷ ₈
Illinois Central.	1,795	72 ³ ₄ Feb. 14	87 July 11	40 ⁷ ₈ 70 ² ₃
Lake Shore.	216,525	55 ⁷ ₈ June 29	70 ² ₃ Oct. 29	45 73 ⁸ ₉
Michigan Central.	2,135	58 ¹ ₂ Jan. 2	72 ⁵ ₆ Aug. 18	35 ⁸ ₉ 74 ¹ ₂
Morris & Essex.	1,586	67 ³ ₄ Feb. 28	89 June 10	51 ² ₃ 92 ⁴ ₅
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R.	3,165	103 ³ ₄ Feb. 11	115 Sept. 5	45 ⁸ ₉ 109 ¹ ₂
Ohio & Mississippi.	720	6 ³ ₄ June 29	114 ⁴ ₅ Aug. 15	2 ⁹ ₁₀ 11 ³ ₄
Pacific Mail.	2,300	14 ² ₃ June 21	23 ⁷ ₈ Jan. 16	12 ⁷ ₈ 26 ¹ ₂
Panama.		11 ² ₃ Jan. 5	131 Feb. 25	80 130
Wabash.	39,975	12 ¹ ₂ June 26	23 ⁴ ₅ Nov. 4	
Union Pacific.	30,105	61 ⁴ ₅ July 31	73 ² ₃ Meh. 20	59 ³ ₄ 73
Western Union Tel.	148,771	75 ¹ ₂ Feb. 13	102 Oct. 31	56 84 ¹ ₂
Adams Express.	100	98 Jan. 2	109 ¹ ₂ Oct. 25	91 105
American Express.	300	46 Aug. 2	52 ⁴ ₅ May 8	43 ⁴ ₅ 60 ¹ ₂
United States Exp.	42	44 Aug. 7	51 ⁴ ₅ Feb. 25	36 59 ³ ₄
Wells, Fargo & Co.	320	82 ³ ₄ Jan. 7	99 ⁴ ₅ Nov. 8	81 90
Quicksilver.	260	10 ³ ₄ Nov. 7	19 ³ ₄ Feb. 25	13 24
do pref.		29 ³ ₄ Feb. 5	37 June 15	19 ⁷ ₈ 45

The latest railroad earnings and the totals from Jan. 1 to latest dates are given below. The statement includes the gross earnings of all railroads from which returns can be obtained. The columns under the heading "Jan. 1 to latest date" furnish the gross earnings from Jan. 1 to, and including, the period mentioned in the second column.

—Latest earnings reported.—		Jan. 1 to latest date.—	
Week or Mo.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Atch. Top. & S. F. October	\$445,000	\$342,822	\$3,170,298
Atl. & Gt. West. September	334,882	386,074	2,067,249
Atlantic Miss. & O. September	153,880	185,208	1,198,143
Bur. C. Rap. & N. October	141,619	171,533	1,273,497
Bur. & Mo. & N. August	166,320	123,117	981,089
Cairo & St. Louis 2d wk Oct.	4,645	5,823	1,127,742
Central Pacific October	1,834,900	1,806,387	14,771,333
Chicago & Alton October	480,869	445,597	3,925,142
Chi. Burl. & Q. September	1,882,123	1,363,310	10,378,548
Chi. & East. Ill. October	82,605	82,498	8,994,907
Chi. Mil. & St. P. October	823,000	1,183,134	6,926,043
Chi. & Northwest. October	1,566,858	1,598,776	11,601,662
Chi. R. I. & Pac. August	871,234	754,598	10,191,831
Clev. Mt. V. & D. 2d wk Oct.	8,778	9,098	294,970
Dakota Southern September	17,431	25,559	155,519
Denv. & Rio G. October	122,800	76,434	915,582
Dubuque & S. C. City October	91,074	125,770	784,859
Erie. July	1,157,690	1,041,205	8,289,355
Gal. H. & S. Ant. August	116,083	99,140	728,993
Grand Rap. & Ind. August	109,386	96,681	778,222
Grand Trunk. Wk. end. Oct. 26	192,829	217,864	7,267,518
Gr't Western. Wk. end. Nov. 1	88,365	105,885	8,051,068
Hous't & Tex. C. September	332,555	237,139	5,795,343
Ill. Cent. (Illinoian). October	490,130	612,185	4,450,357
do Iowa lines October	142,106	204,260	1,225,399
Indiansp. Bl. & W. 3d wk Oct.	26,335	25,328	1,038,630
Int. & Gt. North. 3d wk Oct.	51,764	40,084	1,089,931
Kansas Pacific. . . October	448,514	395,361	3,043,809
Mo. Kans. & Tex. October	349,896	329,531	2,450,652
Mobil & Ohio. . . August	114,979	125,714	2,644,111
Nashv. Ch. & St. L. September	123,497	157,424	1,188,031
Pad. & Elizabeth. 2d wk Oct.	6,192	7,980	1,255,061
Pad. & Memphis. 3d wk Oct.	1,599	4,286	144,170
Phila. & Erie. . . September	288,084	322,896	2,025,890
Phila. & Reading. September	779,451	527,440	8,840,420
St.L.A. & T.H. (brs) October	55,750	62,259	402,774
St. L. Iron Mt. & S. October	577,200	510,812	3,503,932
St. L. K. C. & N. October	347,172	347,940	2,726,595
St. L. & S.E. (St.L) 3d wk Oct.	17,995	16,493	4,758,311
do (Ken.). 3d wk Oct.	10,123	8,276	286,371
do (Tenn.). 3d wk Oct.	4,216	3,588	136,720
St. Paul & S. City September	52,019	61,720	430,316
Scioto Valley. . . October	28,983	13,416	232,707
Sioux City & St. P. September	30,418	42,228	266,148
Southern Minn. . . September	34,538	123,351	490,875
Tpl. Peoria & War. October	104,500	115,167	1,065,770
Union Pacific. . . October	1,269,879	1,185,405	10,322,479
Wabash. . . October	517,613	472,966	4,206,182
Wabash. . . October	517,613	472,966	3,814,96

* October figures include earnings of Proprietary Roads.

The Gold Market.—Gold has declined to 100½, and closes at that. Rates for carrying were 1½@2 per cent to-day.

Silver in London is quoted at 50 7-16d. per oz. A press dispatch yesterday said that a convention concluded at Paris between the

countries of the Latin Union provides that the coinage of gold shall remain free and that the coinage of silver, suspended indefinitely, cannot be resumed without the consent of all the members of the Union. The convention requires ratification by the chambers of the countries in the Union.

The range of gold, and clearings and balances, were as follows:

	Quotations.				Gold Clearings.	Balances.	
	Open	Low	High	Clos.		Gold	Currency
Nov. 2	100 ⁴	100 ⁴	100 ⁴	100 ⁴	\$10,640,000	\$1,672,131	\$1,678,204
" 4	100 ⁴	100 ⁴	100 ⁴	100 ⁴	8,675,000	1,124,000	1,125,597
" 5					Elec ton Holiday		
" 6	100 ⁴	100 ⁴	100 ⁴	100 ⁴	10,580,000	1,436,264	1,441,849
" 7	100 ⁴	100 ⁸	100 ⁴	100 ⁴	14,088,000	2,398,684	2,356,067
" 8	100 ⁴	100 ⁸	100 ¹	100 ⁸	10,250,000	1,261,930	1,263,733
This week	100 ⁴	100 ⁸	100 ¹	100 ⁸	54,197,000		
Prev. w ^k	100 ⁸	100 ⁴	100 ⁸	100 ⁴	\$65,130,000	\$1,480,525	\$1,436,784
Se ^c Jan 1	102 ⁷	102 ⁷	102 ⁷	102 ⁸			

The following are quotations in gold for various coins:

Sovereigns.....	\$4 84	@ \$4 87	Dimes & ½ dimes.	98 ½	@ 98 ½
Napoleons.....	3 84	@ 3 87	Silver ¼s and ½s.	98 ½	@ 99
X X Reichmarks.....	4 74	@ 4 78	Five francs.....	90	@ 92
X Guilders.....	3 90	@ 4 00	Mexican dollars.....	85	@ 86
Span'ls Doubloons.....	15 70	@ 15 90	English silver.....	75	45 @ 80
Mex. Doubloons.....	15 50	@ 15 65	Prus. silv. thalers.....	68	@ 70
Fine silver bars.....	109 ½	@ 110	Trade dollars.....	98 ½	@ 98 ½
Fine gold bars.....	par.	@ sp'ren.	New silver dollars.....	99 ½	@ par.

Exchange.—Foreign exchange has fallen off sharply, and it would appear that the decided advance in the last fortnight was hardly warranted by the situation. The scarcity of commercial bills was probably more in expectation than in the reality, as cotton shipments have been quite heavy. To-day, bankers advanced their rates to 4.81 for 60 days' sterling, and 4.86 for demand. The actual rates are about 4.80 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ for prime bankers' bills.

In domestic bills the following were rates on New York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying $\frac{1}{2}$ offered, selling $\frac{1}{2}$ offered; Charleston, scarce, prices firm, 5-16@ $\frac{1}{2}$ discount $\frac{1}{2}$ @par; New Orleans commercial, $\frac{1}{2}$ @5-16, bank $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis, 75c. premium; Chicago, firm, 50@75c. premium; and Boston, par.

Quotations for foreign exchange are as follows:

Nov. 8.	60 days.	3 days.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London.	4.80 ₁ ² @ 4.81	4.85 ₁ ² @ 4.86
Good bankers' and prime commercial.	4.79 ₁ ² @ 4.80 ₁ ⁴	4.84 ₁ ² @ 4.85 ₁ ⁴
Good commercial.	4.78 @ 4.79	4.83 @ 4.84
Documentary commercial.	5.77 ₁ ² @ 4.78 ₁ ⁴	4.82 ₁ ² @ 4.83 ₁ ⁴
Paris (francs).	5.25 @ 5.21 ₁ ⁴	5.22 ₁ ² @ 5.18 ₁ ⁴
Antwerp (francs).	5.25 @ 5.21 ₁ ⁴	5.22 ₁ ² @ 5.18 ₁ ⁴
Swiss (francs).	5.25 @ 5.21 ₁ ⁴	5.22 ₁ ² @ 5.18 ₁ ⁴
Amsterdam (guilder).	39 ₄ ¹ @ 40	40 @ 40 ¹
Hamburg (reichmarks).	93 ₄ ¹ @ 94	94 ₁ ² @ 94 ¹
Frankfort (reichmarks).	93 ₄ ¹ @ 94	94 ₁ ² @ 94 ¹
Bremen (reichmarks).	93 ₄ ¹ @ 94	94 ₁ ² @ 94 ¹
Berlin (reichmarks).	93 ₄ ¹ @ 94	94 ₁ ² @ 94 ¹

Boston Banks.—The following are the totals of the Boston banks for a series of weeks past:

1878.	Loans.	Specie.	L	Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Agg.	Clean.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
May 29.	123,530,100	4,119,100	3,857,600	49,336,900	25,099,400	42,634,510		
May 27.	123,332,900	3,959,000	4,260,200	48,893,500	25,373,100	37,395,440		
June 3.	123,973,300	3,486,600	5,326,100	50,185,500	25,446,100	35,375,440		
June 10.	125,010,400	3,911,800	5,756,100	51,476,400	25,544,500	42,181,600		
June 17.	123,764,700	2,890,900	6,224,300	51,572,900	25,527,600	40,871,370		
June 24.	127,030,700	2,677,400	6,681,800	51,156,100	25,872,700	39,185,850		
July 1.	128,611,700	2,883,300	6,875,100	52,773,300	25,043,800	42,696,200		
July 8.	129,849,000	3,451,900	5,917,800	53,281,000	25,361,400	51,573,480		
July 15.	130,709,900	3,488,000	5,466,400	52,285,800	25,339,800	47,190,750		
July 22.	131,180,300	3,333,400	5,282,600	52,095,600	25,297,600	43,821,110		
July 29.	130,653,600	3,011,200	5,511,900	51,564,400	25,045,600	51,417,480		
Aug. 5.	131,387,300	2,944,300	5,894,100	51,906,700	25,145,000	37,181,490		
Aug. 12.	131,816,000	3,006,800	5,846,800	51,490,700	2,081,000	35,458,200		
Aug. 19.	131,974,900	3,888,800	5,636,400	50,945,100	25,125,600	35,748,000		
Aug. 26.	131,615,700	2,768,100	5,627,300	51,369,100	25,0,400	33,442,800		
S.-pt. 2.	132,125,900	2,731,600	5,502,300	51,904,500	25,006,300	31,659,010		
Sept. 9.	131,585,000	3,010,000	5,613,700	52,389,800	25,221,100	38,080,100		
Sept. 16.	130,741,000	3,023,600	5,520,200	54,070,600	25,441,100	38,494,200		
Sept. 23.	131,144,300	3,023,100	5,654,900	53,051,700	25,441,100	38,494,200		
Sept. 30.	130,759,400	3,047,600	6,068,900	54,534,200	25,427,700	38,494,200		
Oct. 7.	130,104,400	3,321,100	6,135,100	53,283,500	25,376,300	49,287,900		
Oct. 14.	128,971,100	2,963,100	6,020,000	53,366,100	25,376,300	49,287,900		
Oct. 21.	127,418,600	2,563,800	6,127,800	53,364,600	25,473,190	45,547,510		
Oct. 28.	126,876,100	2,557,600	6,524,300	53,240,200	25,388,000	41,489,900		
Nov. 2.	126,355,300	2,883,000	7,234,100	56,935,400	25,423,400	48,822,600		

Philadelphia Banks.—The totals of the Philadelphia bank are as follows:

1873.	Loans.		Specie.		L. Tenders.		Deposits.		Circulation.		Agg. Clea-	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
May 20.	57,480,895	2,000,725	11,679,304	44,189,418	11,109,930	32,751,155						
May 27.	57,105,330	2,004,175	12,321,928	45,880,408	11,088,717	30,182,265						
June 3.	57,141,428	1,957,813	12,720,700	44,901,797	11,069,180	29,860,600						
June 10.	57,380,697	1,948,551	12,777,653	44,814,241	11,070,141	39,002,225						
June 17.	57,542,325	1,810,952	12,614,595	44,900,063,53	11,094,673	31,067,785						
June 24.	57,104,068	1,798,585	12,168,806	44,906,901	11,096,979	30,657,979						
July 1.	58,906,812	1,895,257	12,729,881	45,647,430	11,001,195	30,062,245						
July 8.	57,417,533	2,165,605	13,647,763	45,981,782	11,055,885	33,350,200						
July 15.	57,540,338	2,131,177	12,800,496	46,419,105	11,075,562	34,262,500						
July 21.	57,701,852	2,068,968	13,413,057	45,069,328	11,116,080	30,693,700						
July 29.	57,582,408	2,122,938	13,750,039	46,127,426	11,133,331	31,230,550						
Aug. 5.	57,836,672	2,285,860	13,729,614	45,502,675	11,136,613	29,494,325						
Aug. 12.	57,394,189	2,342,437	14,484,151	45,561,288	11,158,533	36,889,125						
Aug. 19.	57,506,455	2,236,021	15,810,305	45,757,350	11,164,372	37,006,445						
Aug. 26.	57,570,049	2,180,133	15,452,800	45,497,326	11,120,935	32,731,210						
Sept. 2.	57,515,317	2,172,809	15,547,329	45,806,143	11,191,233	34,754,750						
Sept. 9.	58,189,844	2,166,559	13,302,270	45,564,818	11,134,810	28,719,700						
Sept. 16.	58,397,639	2,109,431	12,811,553	45,545,883	11,190,001	29,588,225						
	58,094,639	2,008,454	11,604,902	45,235,119	11,215,351	31,483,025						

New York City Banks.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Nov. 2, 1878:

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF					
	Capital.	Discounts.	Specie.	Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
New York.....	2,000,000	5,400,000	3,458,830	649,500	9,239,600	44,000
Manhattan Co.	2,50,000	5,430,700	51,100	594,400	9,319,800	7,500
Merchants.....	2,000,000	7,362,200	1,218,000	69,000	6,977,000	94,200
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	6,985,400	458,400	657,700	6,641,000	168,100
Union.....	1,300,000	4,05,700	291,300	351,600	2,722,000	127,000
America.....	3,000,000	8,248,200	1,910,300	1,304,400	7,322,200	1,100
Phenix.....	1,0,000	2,243,000	44,000	451,000	2,264,000	250,000
City.....	1,000,000	6,776,100	1,914,400	1,574,000	5,833,000	...
Trademan's.....	1,000,000	3,145,500	232,000	257,800	1,914,200	...
Fulton.....	630,000	1,611,800	153,500	297,800	1,194,200	...
Chemical.....	300,000	9,668,500	828,100	2,370,000	9,482,900	...
Merchants' Exch.	1,000,000	5,124,100	248,100	397,400	2,362,600	545,600
Gallatin National.....	1,500,000	3,486,300	333,400	603,500	1,938,300	412,500
Butchers' & Drov.	300,000	1,223,100	124,000	76,000	872,000	264,000
Mechanics' & Tr.	690,000	1,406,600	34,000	218,000	982,000	198,000
Greenwich.....	200,000	818,900	8,400	16,500	751,100	2,700
Leather Manuf'rs.....	600,000	2,324,500	431,800	359,400	2,069,900	266,500
Seventh Ward.....	300,000	885,800	63,000	140,400	786,100	29,400
State of N. York.....	800,000	2,134,700	359,000	325,400	1,943,900	45,000
American Exch.	5,000,000	11,769,000	1,577,000	811,000	8,553,000	188,000
Commerce.....	5,000,000	16,194,500	1,089,500	1,469,100	10,480,900	1,735,200
Broadway.....	1,000,000	4,601,100	667,400	3,082,200	887,900	...
Mercantile.....	1,000,000	2,980,600	228,600	522,100	2,513,900	180,000
Pacific.....	423,700	2,024,600	81,200	468,300	1,929,500	...
Republic.....	1,500,000	3,362,600	264,000	332,000	1,980,800	264,000
Chatham.....	450,000	2,915,500	149,500	596,900	2,767,500	402,500
People's.....	412,500	1,351,400	18,900	150,400	1,194,500	5,400
North America.....	760,000	1,67,900	142,000	270,000	1,633,700	...
Hanover.....	1,00,000	5,505,500	192,800	1,057,300	5,159,400	447,500
Irving.....	500,000	1,855,800	39,000	307,000	1,698,000	87,700
Metropolitan.....	3,000,000	13,538,000	882,000	1,507,000	10,368,000	2,233,000
Citizens'.....	600,000	1,474,100	73,700	327,500	1,673,700	246,900
Nassau.....	1,000,000	1,935,800	93,100	290,900	1,839,700	3,900
Market.....	1,000,000	2,437,600	83,300	306,900	1,638,300	254,200
St. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	1,838,100	43,400	189,800	1,731,800	500,100
Shoe and Leather.....	1,000,000	3,636,100	234,600	452,500	2,628,100	683,000
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,969,800	126,600	516,000	1,936,200	4,700
Continental.....	1,250,000	4,543,400	83,300	952,500	3,921,200	769,300
Oriental.....	300,000	1,378,500	14,500	110,000	1,201,200	...
Marine.....	400,000	2,423,400	130,700	458,000	2,322,000	356,400
Importers' & Tr'd.....	1,500,000	15,008,300	1,413,400	4,624,200	18,269,500	1,108,000
Park.....	2,000,000	10,563,610	682,400	2,975,500	12,810,900	536,700
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n.....	500,000	613,500	35,000	171,600	538,500	294,600
Grocers'.....	300,000	534,600	1,300	101,400	429,300	...
North River.....	240,000	719,100	35,800	100,300	696,100	...
East River.....	250,000	118,800	75,600	79,400	532,000	135,700
Manuf'rs' & Mer.	100,000	322,200	1,000	81,300	369,100	...
Fourth National.....	3,57,000	13,244,500	598,400	1,238,200	10,757,500	1,047,800
Central National.....	2,000,000	7,432,000	258,000	1,446,000	6,793,000	1,400,000
Second National.....	300,000	1,997,000	.....	485,000	2,032,000	270,000
Ninth National.....	750,000	3,403,100	159,000	582,600	3,300,300	597,600
First National.....	500,000	7,762,400	1,089,200	1,233,300	9,027,700	45,000
Third National.....	986,300	6,150,600	840,300	1,386,200	6,756,400	799,500
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	1,179,200	54,100	162,700	824,000	270,000
Bowery National.....	250,000	1,118,300	3,500	230,000	812,300	225,000
New York County.....	2,000	1,513,300	.....	298,800	1,077,200	180,000
German American.....	750,000	1,991,100	150,700	234,200	1,839,800	200,000
Chase National.....	300,000	1,883,800	261,200	525,600	1,994,500	188,400

Total..... 63,711,500 244,511,800 24,144,100 40,219,000 215,443,400 19,904,300

The deviations from returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Dec.	\$396,600	Net deposits.....	Inc.	\$4,346,700
Specie.....	Inc.	4,283,600	Circulation.....	Inc.	14,600
Legal tenders.....	Inc.	256,500			

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

LOANS.	Specie.	L. Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Agg. Clear.
1878.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jun. 22.	224,718,700	15,069,700	52,466,000	205,884,100	19,909,900
Jun. 29.	226,730,200	16,311,900	53,998,300	205,965,600	19,984,200
July 6.	226,516,000	20,420,000	53,606,300	213,816,700	19,829,300
July 13.	224,120,100	22,048,000	55,536,300	17,411,000	19,532,100
July 20.	226,195,500	22,001,600	57,543,000	221,252,100	19,405,100
July 27.	228,636,000	19,695,600	58,469,600	222,133,700	19,078,000
Aug. 3.	228,096,300	17,990,800	58,610,100	219,978,500	19,273,600
Aug. 10.	240,220,100	20,407,600	56,286,500	223,429,700	19,188,200
Aug. 17.	225,566,400	19,231,300	55,479,400	217,884,700	19,325,600
Aug. 24.	226,994,300	18,663,200	55,059,800	216,068,500	19,305,600
Aug. 31.	229,431,700	17,000,300	51,948,500	216,164,100	19,433,700
Sept. 7.	243,422,900	16,531,100	50,583,500	216,711,300	19,626,300
Sept. 14.	244,215,100	16,584,700	48,891,200	218,269,000	19,478,300
Sept. 21.	245,377,400	18,822,800	48,534,300	217,304,000	19,516,300
Sept. 28.	246,322,500	19,189,600	45,680,700	216,332,000	19,617,800
Oct. 5.	237,881,900	17,593,700	43,462,300	214,103,400	19,577,500
Oct. 12.	218,634,200	18,991,100	42,450,500	210,041,200	19,593,100
Oct. 19.	246,593,100	15,547,100	40,729,100	205,144,600	19,601,200
Oct. 26.	245,105,100	19,860,500	39,962,500	211,098,700	19,829,700
Nov. 2.	244,511,800	24,144,100	40,219,000	215,433,400	19,904,300

NOTE.—The figures of the Chase National Bank are not included in the above totals prior to October 28.

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER CITIES.

SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
BOSTON.			Hartford & Erie 7s, new.	29	29½
Maine 6s.			Ogdensburg & Lake Ch. 8s.	100	100
New Hampshire 6s.			Old Colony.	.....	.....
Vermont 6s.			Omaha & S. Western 8s.	.....	.....
Boston & currency.	118½	120	Park & Ark. Valley 7s.	100½	100
do 5s, gold.	.....	.....	Rutland 8s, 1st mort.	62	62
Chicago sewerage 7s.			Vermont & Canada, new 8s.	.....	.....
do Municipal 7s.			Vermont & Mass. R.R. 6s.	.....	.....
Portland 6s.			STOCKS.		
Aitch. & Topeka 1st m. 7s.	107½	108	Atchison & Topeka 8s.	83½	86
do 2d 7s, grant 7s.	106½	107½	Boston & Lowell 7s.	120	120
do 3d 7s.	106½	107½	Boston & Maine 7s.	70½	70½
do land inc. 8s.	106½	107½	Boston & Providence 7s.	100½	100
Boston & Albany 7s.	113	114	Burlington & Mo. in. Neb. 103½	104	104
do do.	104	104	Burlington & Mo. in. Neb. 113½	114	114
Boston & Lowell 7s.	114	114	Chestnut preferred.	4½	4%
Boston & Maine 7s.	114	114	Cin. Sandusky & Cle. 4½	4½	4%
Boston & Providence 7s.	104	104	Concord 7s.	75	75
Burl. & Mo. 1st m. 7s.	110	112	Concord 7s.	138	138
do Neb. 8s.	102	102½	Conn. & Passaic 7s.	45	48
do Neb. 8s, 1863.	112½	112½	Eastern (Mass.) 7s.	133	134
Conn. & Passaic 7s, 1863.	105	105	Eastern (New Hampshire) 7s.	129½	129½
Eastern, Mass. 8s, new.	71½	72	Fitchburg 103½	104	104
Fitchburg R.R. 6s.	.....	.....	105½	106	106
do 7s.	.....	.....	106	106	106
Kan. City Top. & W. 7s, 1st.	107½	108	Manchester & Lawrence x130	.....	.....
do do.	101½	101½	New York & New England 23	23½	23½
New York & New England.	23	23½	Northern of New Hampshire 92	92	92

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, Etc.—Continued.

SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
Norwich & Worcester.	120½	121	Phil. & R.C. & I. deb. 7s, cps. off.	.....	.....
Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.	14½	14½	do script, 1882.	.....	.....
do 5s, pref.	62½	63½	do mort. 7s, 1882-3.	.....	.....
Old Colony.	95	95	Phil. Wilm. & Balt. 6s, '84.	91½	92
Portland Saco & Portsmouth.	89	90	Pitts. Cin. & St. L. 7s, cou. 1860.	91½	92
Pueblo & Arkansas.	64½	64½	Shubenb. & Ind. 1st, 1st m. 6s, 1884.	95	96
Rutland, preferred.	6	7	St. Louis 6s, 1st m. 7s, 1861.	90	91
Vermont & Massachusetts.	.....	.....	St. Louis 6s, 1st m. 7s, 1861.	90	91

QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

U. S. Bonds and active Railroad Stocks are quoted on a previous page. Prices represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be.

STATE BONDS.

STATE BONDS.											
SECURITIES.	Bld.	sk.	SECURITIES	Bld.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bld.	sk.	SECURITIES.	Bld.	Ask.
Alabama 5s, 1853.....	42		Louisiana 6s.....	51		New York State—			Rhode Island 6s, cp., '93-4	107	
do 5s, 1856.....	42 ^{1/2}		do, do, new.....	52		do, reg. '887.....	114		3 into Carolina 6s.....	25	
do 5s, 1856.....	42 ^{1/2}		do, new floating debt.....	52		do, do, '887.....	115		Jan. & July.....	10	
do 5s, 1856.....	42 ^{1/2}		do, Penitentiary.....	52		do, do, loan.....	123		April & Oct.	10	
do 5s, M. & E. R.R.	42		do, levee.....	52		do, do, '891.....	124		Funding act, 1906.....	10	
do 5s, Ala. & Ch. R.R.	42		do, do.....	52		do, do, '892.....	124		Lund C. 1859, J. & J.	20	
do 5s of 1892.....	42		do, do 1875.....	52		do, do, '893.....	125		Lund C. 1859, A. & O.	20	
do 5s of 1893.....	42		do, do 1910.....	20		do, do, 1883.....	125		10 of 1883.....	10	
Athens 6s, funded.....	22		do, consolidated.....	76		North Carolina—			Non-fundable bonds.....	15%	
do, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.	3	5%	do, small.....	75		old, J. & J.	15 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	Tennessee 6s, old.....	30	
do, in Mississippi, R.R.			Michigan 6s, 1851-79	103 ^{1/2}		do, A. & O.	15 ^{1/2}	17	do, new.....	20	
do, in Mississippi, B. & N.	3	5 ^{1/2}	do, 1853.....	103 ^{1/2}		do, J. & J.	80		do, new series.....	25%	27 1/2
do, 7s, Miss. O. & R. R.	3	5 ^{1/2}	do, 1853.....	111		do, coup. off, J. & J.	60		Virginia 3s, old.....	22	
do, 1s, Ark. Cent. R.R.	3	5 ^{1/2}	Missouri 6s, due 1874	102		do, do, off, A. & O.	60		do, new bonds, 1866.....	22	
Connecticut 6s.....			do, do 1822 or '33.....	103 ^{1/2}		funding act, 1866.....	96		do, do, 1867.....	22	
Georgia 5s.....	100 ^{1/2}		do, do 1836.....	104 ^{1/2}		do, 1888.....	94		do, consol. bonds.....	70	
do 7s, new bonds.....	10 ^{1/2}	100	do, do 1847.....	104 ^{1/2}		new bonds, J. & J.	9		do, ex matured coup.	52	53
do, 7s, endorsed.....	107		do, do 1883.....	103 ^{1/2}		do, A. & O.	85		do, consol., 2d series.....	29	33
do, 7s, gold bonds.....	107		do, do, 1839 or '91.....	104 ^{1/2}		Special tax, Class I.	2		do, deferred bonds.....	6%	7 1/2
Illinois 6s, coupon, 1879.....	10 ^{1/2}		Funding, due 1824-5.....	10	100 ^{1/2}	do, Class 2.....	176		D. of Columbia 3 ^{1/2} s, 1924, 77 ^{1/2}	77 1/2	
do Warloan.....	102 ^{1/2}		Tian. & St. Joe, due 1886.....	103 ^{1/2}	104 ^{1/2}	do, Class 3.....	134		do, registered.....	77	78
Kentucky 6s.....	103		do, do 1843.....	103 ^{1/2}	104 ^{1/2}	Ohio 6s, 1831.....	104				
			do, do 1843.....	103 ^{1/2}	110						

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS

Railroad Stocks.		Albany & Susq.		a. b. s.		7		Great Western, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, ex compo.		120		Union & Logansport is.,	
(Active price every quot'd.)		Alb. & Susq. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		Rens. & Saratoga, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		112 ¹⁴		do 2d mort., 96 ¹⁴		104 ¹⁴		105	
Bur. & R. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		Deny. & Rio Grande 1st m., 1900		80 ¹⁴		80 ¹⁴		do 2d mort., 96 ¹⁴		91 ¹⁴		105	
Chicago & Alton 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		Eric, 1st mort., extended		104		104 ¹⁴		2d mort., Exx Nov. 7 th , 17 th , 20 th		73 ¹⁴		105	
Clev. Col. Ch. & L. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 2d do, 76, 15 ¹⁴		104 ¹⁴		108 ¹⁴		Quincy & Toledo 1st, 17 th , 20 th		169 ¹⁴		70 ¹⁴	
Clev. & Pittsburg, guar.		do 2d do, 85, 15 ¹⁴		104 ¹⁴		105 ¹⁴		Illino. & So. Iowa, 1st mort.		74		80	
Col. Ch. & L. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 2d do, 86, 15 ¹⁴		104 ¹⁴		105 ¹⁴		do ex compo.		80		83	
Col. Ch. & L. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 2d, cons., mort., g'd bds.		104 ¹⁴		110		Hart. Cent. Mississ. 1st m.		109		105	
Eric, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 76, cons., mort., g'd bds.		104 ¹⁴		110		do ex compo.		80		83	
Eric, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do Long Dock bonds.		111		113 ¹⁴		Hart. Cent. Mississ. 1st m.		109		105	
Harlem.		Buff. N. Y. & L. 1st, m.		111		111 ¹⁴		Pekin Line in. Dec 7 th , 1st m.		107 ¹⁴		105	
Joliet & Chicago.		Buff. N. Y. & L. 1st, m.		111		111 ¹⁴		Western Tel. 190 ¹⁴ , cp.		107 ¹⁴		105	
Kansas Pacific.		do do, do 2d div.		111		111 ¹⁴		do reg.		107 ¹⁴		105	
Long Island.		Casper F. & Minn. 1st, m.		111		111 ¹⁴		CITIES.		105		105	
Missouri Kansas & Texas.		Indians. B. & W. 1st mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Albany, Ga., 6s, long.		106		106	
Nashv. (Ga., & St. Louis.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Buffalo Water, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		106		106	
New York Central & H.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chicago 1st, long dates.		107 ¹⁴		105	
Ohio & Western & Part.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		do 1s, sewerage.		108		106	
Pitts. F. W. & Ch. guar.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		do 1s, water.		108		106	
do special.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		do river improv'mt.		109		107	
Erie & Saratoga & Roma.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Cleveland 7s, long.		109		107	
Rome Watertown & Oz.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Detroit Water Works 7s.		110		112	
St. Louis Alton & T. H.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Elizabeth City, 1889-1905.		109		107	
do 2d mort.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Long Island City.		110		108	
do 2d mort.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Newark City 7s long.		112		115	
do 2d mort.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Oswego 7s.		112		115	
do 2d mort.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Poughkeepsie Water.		110		112	
Rome Watertown & Oz.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Rochester C. Water bd., 1895.		111		112	
St. Louis Alton & T. H.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Toddo 7s, water, 1894-94.		105		109	
do 2d mort.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Toddo 7s, water, 1894-94.		105		109	
United N. J. R. & C.		do 2d mort.		111		111 ¹⁴		Yonkers Water, due 1905.		108		108	
Miscellaneous Stocks.													
Atlanta & Par.		Cleve. & Lake Shk. 1st, m.		111		111 ¹⁴		RAILROADS.		108		108	
Am. District Telegraph.		Cleve. & Lake Shk. 1st, m.		111		111 ¹⁴		Atchison & P. Peak 6s, gold.		44		44	
Canton, Col., Baltimore.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Boston & N. Y. Air Line 1st, m.		102		103 ¹⁴	
American Coal.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Castro & Fulton, 1st, 7s, gold.		75		80	
Consolidated Coal of Md.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		California Pac. RR., 7s, gold.		87		90	
Consolidated Coal & Iron.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Central of Iowa 1st, m., 1s, gold.		84		84	
Maryland Coal.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chic. & East. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		67		67	
Pennsylvania Coal.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chic. & East. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		67		67	
Spring Mountain Coal.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21		21	
Mariposa L. & M. Co.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21		21	
do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21		21	
Ontario & Western.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21		21	
do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21		21	
do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21		21	
do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21		21	
do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21		21	
do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21		21	
do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21		21	
do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21		21	
do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21		21	
do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21		21	
do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		do 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5d.		111		111 ¹⁴		Chit. & M. Cent. 1st, m., 1s, gold.		21			

* Article nominal.

† And accrued interest.

†No price to-day; these are latest quotations made this week.

NEW YORK LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	Surplus at latest dates. \$	DIVIDENDS.			PRICE.		
			Period	1876.	1877.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
Mark'd thus (*) are not Nat'l.	Par.	Amount						
America.	100,000,000	1,361,000	J. & J.	9	8	July '78 4	129	
Am. Exchange.	100,000,000	1,327,400	M. & N.	7	5½	Nov. '78 3	100	101
Bowery.	100,250,000	185,000	J. & J.	12	12	July '78 5	...	
Broadway.	23,100,000	1,140,000	J. & J.	68	70	July '78 8	...	
Butchers & Dr.	23,300,000	82,700	J. & J.	10	8	July '78 4	100	
Central.	100,2,000,000	843,500	J. & J.	8	8	July '78 3½	90	95½
Chase.	100,300,000	23,200	J. & J.	10	9	July '78 3	100	
Chatham.	23,450,000	168,100	J. & J.	10	9	July '78 3	100	
Chemical.	100,300,000	3,220,000	Bi-m'ly	100	100	July '78 15	...	
Citizens.	23,600,000	160,900	J. & J.	8	6½	July '78 3	...	
City.	100,1,000,000	1,514,800	M. & N.	20	10	Nov. '78 5	195	
Commercial.	100,5,000,000	5,000,000	J. & J.	7	6	July '78 4	116½	
Continental.	100,125,000	32,200	J. & J.	10	8	July '78 3	75	
Corn Exch*.	100,1,000,000	881,236	F. & A.	10	10	Aug. '78 5	120	
East River.	25,250,000	60,800	J. & J.	7½	6½	July '78 4	100	
11th Ward.	25,100,000	8,500	J. & J.	7	6	July '78 3	...	
Fifth.	100,150,000	47,400	Q.-J.	10	10	Oct. '77 2½	...	
Fifth Avenue*.	100,100,000	142,800	J. & J.	12	12	July '78 3	360	
First.	100,500,000	1,277,400	Q.-J.	12	12	July '78 3	95	98
Fifth.	100,3,000,000	217,400	J. & J.	7½	6½	July '78 3	100	103
Fulton.	50,400,000	446,350	M. & N.	10	10	Nov. '78 5	120	145
Gallatin.	50,1,500,000	655,000	A. & O.	7	7	July '78 3	75	
German Am.*.	100,750,000	48,100	F. & A.	6	6	Feb. '79 5	...	
German Exch.	100,200,000	4,200	May.	6	5	May '78 5	...	
German*.	100,200,000	48,700	May.	6	5	May '78 5	...	
Greenwich*.	25,200,000	84,000	M. & N.	8	7	May '78 3	...	
Grand Central.	25,100,000	1,010,000	J. & J.	8	7	Aug. '78 4	133	142
Grace*.	25,2,000,000	22,700	J. & J.	8	7	July '78 3	...	
Hanover.	100,1,000,000	168,100	J. & J.	3	2	July '78 3	100	103
Imp. & Traders.	100,1,500,000	1,763,200	J. & J.	14	14	July '78 2½	205	
Irving.	50,500,000	114,000	J. & J.	10	8	July '78 3	110	
Island City*.	100,100,000	7,900	J. & J.	6½	6½	July '78 3	...	
Leather Manuf.	100,600,000	412,900	J. & J.	12	12	July '78 5	...	
Manhattan.	20,2,050,000	1,019,900	F. & A.	9	8	Aug. '78 4	133	142
Manuf. & Mer.	20,100,000	4,000	J. & J.	5	5	July '78 3	...	
Martin.	100,400,000	74,500	J. & J.	5	5	Jan. '79 5	85	
Market.	100,1,000,000	84,000	J. & J.	8	7	July '78 3	108	
Mechanics.	25,2,000,000	919,800	J. & J.	10	9	July '78 4	...	
Mech. Assoc'n.	100,500,000	8,400,000	J. & J.	3	2½	Nov. '78 5	55	
Mech's & Tr.	25,600,000	89,900	M. & N.	9	8	July '78 3	...	
Mercantile.	100,1,000,000	184,200	M. & N.	6	6	July '78 3	75	
Merchants*.	50,2,000,000	39,700	J. & J.	8	7	July '78 3	120	121
Merchants Ex.	100,1,000,000	218,000	J. & J.	6½	6½	July '78 3	...	
Metropolis*.	100,500,000	40,000	J. & J.	3½	3½	Jan. '79 3	...	
Misraim.	100,400,000	74,500	J. & J.	5	5	Jan. '79 5	85	
Misraim Hill*.	100,1,000,000	88,000	M. & N.	6	5	July '78 3	100	103
Nassau*.	100,1,000,000	68,300	M. & N.	6	5	Nov. '78 5	80	83
New York.	100,2,000,000	673,100	J. & J.	10	9	July '78 3½	121	122
N. Y. County.	100,200,000	49,200	J. & J.	4	4	July '78 3	...	
N. Y. N. Exch.	100,300,000	75,700	F. & A.	8	8	Aug. '78 4	...	
Ninth.	100,750,000	38,300	J. & J.	6	3	Jas. '79 3	80	
No. America*.	70,700,000	35,000	J. & J.	7	6	July '78 3	70	
North River.	50,200,000	84,000	J. & J.	7	6	July '78 3	...	
Ortigia.	100,1,000,000	161,400	J. & J.	12	11	July '78 5	...	
Pacific.	50,422,700	217,700	Q.-F.	12	12	Nov. '78 2½	128	
Park.	100,2,000,000	297,300	J. & J.	10	9	July '78 3	...	
Peoples*.	25,412,500	142,500	J. & J.	10	9	July '78 3	...	
Phenix*.	20,1,000,000	38,700	J. & J.	7	6	July '78 3	...	
Produce*.	100,200,000	4,100	J. & J.	5	5	July '78 3	...	
Republic.	100,1,500,000	28,000	F. & A.	6½	6½	Aug. '78 3	80	
St. Nicholas.	100,1,000,000	38,100	F. & A.	8	6½	Aug. '78 2½	55	
Severed Ward.	100,300,000	40,000	J. & J.	12	12	July '78 4	...	
Second.	100,300,000	67,000	J. & J.	6	3	July '78 3	...	
Shoe & Leather.	100,1,000,000	232,000	J. & J.	10	9	July '78 4	...	
Sixth.	100,200,000	42,200	J. & J.	5	5	July '78 3	...	
State of N. Y.	100,800,000	180,300	M. & N.	7	6	Nov. '78 3	...	
Third.	100,986,300	311	J. & J.	8	3	Jas. '79 3	...	
Trade-men's.	40,1,000,000	337,500	J. & J.	9	9	Jan. '79 4	...	
Union.	50,1,200,000	725,800	M. & N.	9	8	Nov. '78 5	...	
West Side.	100,200,000	78,200	J. & J.	8	7	July '78 4	...	

* The figures in this column are of date October 1st for the National banks, and of date Sept. 21 for the State banks.

Gas and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds.

[Gas Quotations by George H. Prentiss, Broker, 39 Broad Street.]

GAS COMPANIES.	Par.	Amount.	Period.	Rate.	Date.	1878.	1877.	Bid.	Ask.
Brooklyn Gas Light Co.	25	2,000,000	Var.	5	Apr. '78	115	120		
Citizens' Gas Co. (Brooklyn)	20	1,200,000	Var.	5	Ju. '78	60	70		
do certificates.	1,000	332,000	A. & O.	3½	Feb. '78	90	97		
Jersey City & Hoboken.	20	38,000	J. & J.	7½	July '78	130	150		
Manhattan.	50	4,000,000	J. & J.	5	June '78	145	155		
Metropolitan.	100	2,500,000	I. & S.	5	July '78	105	110		
do certificates.	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	3½	Aug. '78	100	110		
Metropolitan.	100	5,000,000	Quar.	10	Oct. '78	50	60		
do bonds.	25	1,000,000	3½	Nov. '78	50	55			
do scrip.	1,000	700,000	M. & N.	3½	July '78	75	80		
New York.	100	4,000,000	M. & N.	4	May '78	75	80		
People's (Brooklyn).	10	1,000,000	J. & J.	3½	Jas. '78	65	75		
do do certificates.	1,000	325,000	M. & N.	3½	Ju. '78	90	95½		
Central of New York.	50	496,000	F. & A.	3	Aug. '78	85	90		
Williamsburg.	50	1,000,000	Quar.	1½	July '78	80	90		
do scrip.	1,000	1,000,000	J. & J.	3	July '78	90	100		
Metropolitan, Brooklyn.	100	1,000,000	M. & N.	2½	July '78	50	65		
Municipal.	100	1,500,000	do	3	July '78	80	90		

[Quotations by H. L. GRANT, Broker, 145 Broadway.]

Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry-stk.	100	900,000	J. & J.	1½	July '78	25			
1st mortgage.	1,000	694,000	J. & J.	7	Jly. '78	95	95½		
Broadway & Seventh Ave.-stk.	100	2,100,000	Q.-J.	2½	Oct. '78	65	70		
do.	1,000	1,500,000	J. & J.	7	June '78	84	100		
Broadway City-stock.	100	1,000,000	Q.-F.	3	Nov. '78	175	186		
do.	1,000	1,000,000	J. & J.	7	Nov. '78	105	110		
Broadway (Brooklyn) stock.	100	200,000	Q.-F.	3	July '78	135	150		
Broadway & Hunter's Pt.-stock.	100	200,000	Q.-F.	3	July '78	135	150		
do.	1,000	900,000	J. & J.	7	July '78	100	102		
Bushwick Av. (Brooklyn)-stock.	100	500,000	J. & J.	7	July '78	80	90		
Central Park.	100	1,800,000	J. & J.	3	July '78	45			
Consolidated mortgage-bon.	1,000	1,200,000	Q.-F.	2	Nov. '78	88			
Dry Dock, B. & Battery-stk.	100	1,200,000	J. & J.	7	June '78	101			
do.	1,000	900,000	J. & J.	7	July '78	110			
Eighth Avenue-stk.	1,000	1,000,000	J. & J.	6	Nov. '78	100	110		
do.	1,000	2,000,000	M. & N.	6	Nov. '78	115			
Eight Avenue-stk.	1,000	2,000,000	M. & N.	6	Nov. '78	105	115		
do.	1,000	2,000,000	M. & N.	6	Nov. '78	115			
2d St. & Grand St. Ferry-stk.	100	250,000	J. & J.	7	Nov. '78	10	10		
do.	500	500,000	J. & J.	7	July '78	95	99		
Second Avenue-stk.	1,000	1,195,500	J. & J.	2	Apr. '78	40	50		
do.	1,000	1,050,000	M. & N.	7	May '78	82½	85		
Coms. Convertible.	1,000	1,050,000	M. & N.	7	Oct. '78	85	95		
Extension.	1,000	200,000	J. & J.	1	Oct. '78	45	50		
Seventh Avenue-stock.	100	750,000	M. & N.	5	May '78	60	67½		
do.	1,000	415,000	J. & J.	7	July '78	105	115		
Third Avenue-stock.	100	2,000,000	Q.-F.	2	Aug. '78	100	110		
do.	1,000	1,000,000	J. & J.	7	July '78	95	100		
Fourth Street-stock.	100	600,000	J. & J.	4	Aug. '78	95			

Investments

AND
STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.

The INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT is published on the last Saturday of each month, and furnished to all regular subscribers of the CHRONICLE. No single copies of the SUPPLEMENT are sold at the office, as only a sufficient number is printed to supply regular subscribers. One number of the SUPPLEMENT, however, is bound up with THE FINANCIAL REVIEW (Annual), and can be purchased in that shape.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

**Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company—Chicago
Danville & Vincennes (Re-organized).**

(For the fiscal year ending August 31, 1878.)

The first annual report of this company, just issued, contains the following :

Stock and bonds—	
Capital stock (authorized)	\$500,000
Amount issued under terms of re-organization	\$384,300
Stock scrip issued under terms of re-organization, being fractional amounts, and convertible into full stock	14,254— 399,154
Amount not issued at this date	\$100,815
First mortgage bonds—	
Amount authorized	\$3,000,000
Amount issued in re-organization	\$3,499,000
Bonds sold during the year	321,000— 2,680,000
Owned by the company	
Income bonds—	\$320,000
Amount authorized	\$1,000,000
Amount issued under terms of re-organization	\$761,000
Income scrip issued under terms of re-organization, con- vertible into income bonds	15,854— 779,854
Owned by the company	
Summary—	\$220,145
Capital stock	\$384,900
Capital stock scrip	14,254
First mortgage bonds	2,680,000
Income bonds	764,000
Income bonds scrip	15,854
Total stock and bonds	\$2,829,000

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

The earnings and expenses of the road have been as follows:

<i>Earnings.</i>	<i>Operating Expenses.</i>
Freight	\$627,960
Passenger	110,842
Express	18,000
Mails	5,078
Miscellaneous	24,613
Total	\$784,555
	Conducting transportation
	Motive power
	Maintenance of cars
	Maintenance of way
	General expenses
	Taxes, from Apr. 18 to Dec. 31, 1877
	\$9,04
	Total (70% p. c. of earn'gs)
	\$355,09

The results of operations in the past two years compare as follows:

	Gross Earnings.	Operat. Expenses.	Net Earnings.
1877-8	\$784,555	\$55,039	\$29,416
1876-7	749,160	538,623	210,537

While there has been a large increase in the tonnage, the revenue from freight has not increased proportionately. The local business shows a slight increase in tonnage and a decrease, in revenue. The foreign business shows a very flattering increase, although handled at a very low rate per ton. This class of freight is principally competitive business. The local freight business of your road was seriously injured during the winter of '77 and '78, by the heavy and continued rains, which made the roads leading to the various stations utter impassable for many weeks. The coal business was also greatly diminished by the lack of demand for coal, occasioned by the general depression and stagnation of business of all kinds, and in consequence of the open winter.

"Considering all things, your board feel very much gratified with the traffic of the past year, and had the rates of even the previous twelve months been secured therefor, with all the disadvantages under which we labored, your revenues therefrom would have been over \$60,000 in excess of what they were, without any increase in expense."

In the charges against the freight department will be seen the account of hire of cars, which represents the excess of charges over receipts for mileage of freight cars, showing a decrease of \$8,385 over that of last year, and resulting from the purchase of fifty new box and fifty new stock cars by your board last spring, thus reducing mileage for use of the cars of other roads, and showing an important saving to be made by owning a sufficient number of cars for the business demands of your road. We need more cars to transact the business offered, and they should be purchased to save the heavy expense of hiring. Another heavy expense that your road is under is the use of the tracks of other roads in getting freight to and from points in Chicago, which expense, you will observe, was \$17,837, a decrease over the previous twelve months of \$2,528.

The President, Mr. F. W. Huldekkoper, remarks as to the expenses of operating. "The expenses of operation during the past year, taking into consideration the large amount of expenses caused by the bad condition of the property, the incessant rains of last winter and spring, and the heavy and extraordinary renewals that have been made during the year (the entire expense of which has been charged to operating expenses), the property has been operated for a fraction over 70 per cent of

gross earnings. If the ballasting and ditching had been charged to construction, where it in reality belongs, and only an average renewal of rails, ties and bridges been made, your expenses would have been reduced \$13,294 for ballast, \$15,000 for ties, \$10,000 for bridges, \$14,268 for ditching, \$11,000 for rails—in all, say \$62,000, or a reduction of 8 per cent in operating expenses.

"Your Company have had no litigation of any moment, excepting such as has grown out of the foreclosure suit of the bondholders. Of this there are several suits still pending for claims, all of which have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, excepting that of the P. C. & St. L. R'y, which is a charge of some \$18,000 for switching, claimed to be due from A. Anderson, Receiver of the C. D. & V. R. R., for use of their tracks between Twenty-sixth street, the terminus of the Chicago & Southern R. R., to St. Louis crossing, the location of the old distributing yards of the Company. The case is still in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, and the money held awaiting its decision.

The cases appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington are as follows: Claim of Hinckley Locomotive Works for \$15,793 75; claim of Michael Schall for \$14,568 75; claim of Southwestern Car Co for \$12,750 00. Decisions in all three of these cases are expected at an early day, and we have every reason to expect them to be in our favor. Should they be favorable the amount of the claims, which is being held in Court, will be released at once."

GENERAL ACCOUNT, AUGUST 31, 1878.

	<i>Dr.</i>	\$8,53,470
To cost of road to Aug. 31, 1878		46,977
To construction to Aug. 31, 1878		50,143
To equipment to Aug. 31, 1878		
To cash on hand—		
First National Bank, Chicago	\$12,636	
J. H. Wrenn	2,000	
In hands of Treasurer	2,603	17,243
To amount due from station agents and conductors	9,358	
To cash in transitu from station agents and conductors	21,497	
To amount due from other railroad companies	17,488	
To miscellaneous assets	6,716	
To amount of sundry securities—		
Bonds owned by company	\$320,000	
Suspended account	200	\$320,200
To materials on hand, Danville shop account		10,496
To materials on hand, road and bridge material account		21,118
To material on hand, fuel account		497
Total.....		\$4,373,537
	<i>Cr.</i>	
By capital stock	\$324,970	
Less on hand	66,100	\$218,860
By stock scrip		14,254
By first mortgage sinking fund bonds		3,000,000
By income bonds	\$764,000	
Less on hand	65,700	698,300
By income bonds scrip		15,854
By amount due for current expenditures		69,818
By amount due to other railroad companies		10,071
By coupons matured and not presented		1,581
By miscellaneous liabilities		989
By amount of bills payable outstanding		123,054
By amount due on assessments		150
By balance to debit of income account		115,712
Total		\$4,978,537

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS

Bald Eagle Valley.—This company requests holders of its mortgage bonds falling due May 30, 1881, to exchange them for new 30-year bonds to be issued under a mortgage for \$300,000, executed July 1, 1878. Holders are requested to send their bonds to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, before December 1. The road is leased to the Pennsylvania.

Bonanza Mines.—The following, in regard to the bullion production of the Consolidated Virginia and the California mines, is published in the San Francisco *Bulletin*: The monthly bullion yields in gold and silver for the first three-quarters of the fiscal year have been as follows:

-Consolidated Virginia.			California.			
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	
January....	\$747,525	\$86,637	\$834,163	\$861,083	\$112,936	\$1,774,065
February....	696,025	841,751	1,537,510	852,758	832,26	1,735,121
March.....	713,624	1,185,138	1,582,760	907,366	900,197	1,807,563
April.....	522,470	139,900	1,190,380	763,750	741,200	1,506,950
May.....	314,691	1,352,325	611,043	496,103	431,651	947,756
June.....	191,528	177,449	368,977	316,749	272,824	595,403
July.....	115,793	100,555	216,348	187,802	160,391	388,193
August....	124,571	115,344	239,915	145,933	110,507	256,500
September....	133,127	125,965	239,094	157,963	134,969	230,983
Total.....	\$2,550,983	\$2,023,120	\$4,574,103	\$4,893,522	\$1,547,920	\$9,325,405

Chicago, Vanville & Vincennes.—After the sale of this road under foreclosure, the bondholders were given a decree of judgment against the old company for \$1,153,326 for the deficiency in the proceeds of the sale in meeting the amount adjudged due under the decree of foreclosure. The United States Circuit Court in Chicago has now granted the old company leave to file a bill of review of this judgment. This action is based on the claim of the company that the bonds issued under the mortgage were offered and accepted in lieu of money for the bondholders' bid for the road, and that they had therefore no right to recover for any deficiency.—*Railroad Gazette*.

Chicago & Lake Huron.—In the United States Circuit Court at Detroit, November 4, Judge Brown refused the application for a receiver of the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad. He held that under the charter of the Port Huron road, the time for the construction of its road west of Flint had expired and the franchise was subject to forfeiture; such forfeiture, however, could only be enforced by proper legal proceedings. The organization of the Chicago & Northeastern was held legal, but in the construction

of the Northeastern road property of the Chicago & Lake Huron was used, and the amount so taken is a first lien upon the road so built. The parties who advanced money on the security of Chicago & Northeastern bonds are entitled to a lien for the money so advanced, which lien may be subject to that of the Chicago & Lake Huron bondholders, if it can be shown that the parties advancing the money were aware that Receiver Bancroft was using money in his possession to build the new road.

The complainant in the present case is, therefore, estopped from claiming a paramount lien as against Vanderbilt, who represents the parties who advanced money on the bonds. The complainant is thus placed in the position of a holder of junior lien, and is not entitled to a receiver without evidence that the funds of the road are being misappropriated, or some other action taken to his detriment; and such evidence has not been brought forward.

The Court has authorized the receiver to buy and lay 500 tons of iron rails, to cost not exceeding \$40 per ton, and to issue certificates to an amount sufficient to pay for the same.

Hackensack & New York.—The bondholders who, under foreclosure of their separate mortgages, have acquired possession of the old Hackensack & New York road have organized the Hackensack Railway Company. The road is six miles long, from Hackensack, N. J., to a junction with the Erie near Rutherford. The new company leases its road temporarily to the Receiver of the New Jersey and New York.

Hannibal & St. Jo.—HANNIBAL, Mo., Nov. 4.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad was held to-day for the election of directors for the ensuing year. Nearly 100,000 shares were voted—the largest vote ever cast. There was no contest. The following are the directors elected: S. B. Armour, Kansas City; M. P. Bush, William M. Bliss, H. H. Cook, William Dowd, Julius Hallgarten, W. B. Leonard, Horace Porter, and E. A. Buck, all of New York. There is no change in the directory, except the substitution of E. A. Buck, vice H. M. Benedict.

Indianapolis Bloomington & Western.—Immediately after the sale of this road, as last week reported, the Turner faction announced that they had a prior claim to that of the first mortgage bondholders of \$1,200,000, which they would make application to the Court to have paid before the confirmation of the sale. A telegram was shown which stated that the bondholders and creditors represented by Mr. Turner had \$2,500,000 deposited in a bank in New York, and authorized him to bid that amount for the road. It is said an attempt will be made on this to have the sale set aside, but, having so much ready cash "on deposit," it occasions some remark that nothing was done until after the sale.

Louisville Water Company.—The report of this Company for 1877 has just been published. It shows the total net revenue to be \$185,203 for the year. The interest on bonds amounting to \$900,000 is \$54,000, and sinking fund \$11,335, leaving a surplus of \$78,256. A reduction has been made in the water rates, justified by this large revenue, and the report adds: "The reduction can be borne without detriment to the financial interests and obligations of the company."

Mobile & Ohio.—The Committee of re-organization of the Mobile & Ohio R. R. announce for December 2 a dividend of 3 per cent to parties entitled to the new first mortgage bonds, in lieu of the half-yearly coupons for same amount due on December 1 on the said bonds.

Ohio & Mississippi.—Receiver King's report for September is as follows:

Balance Sept. 1.....	\$17,96
Receipts from all sources.....	374,160
 Total.....	 \$387,956
Vouchers, &c., prior to Nov. 18, 1876.....	\$792
Vouchers, &c., subsequent to Nov. 1876.....	336,801— 337,592

Balance, Oct. 1.....	\$50,362
----------------------	----------

The United States Circuit Court has granted an order directing the receiver to pay out of the earnings of the road the coupons on the first mortgage bonds which became due July 1, 1878.

Oswego Midland Re-organization.—The two committees representing the first mortgage bondholders and the holders of receiver's certificates of the New York & Oswego Midland RR. Company, held a conference Nov. 1, to consider the question of re-organization. It was agreed that the holders of receiver's certificates should hold another meeting and draft a plan of re-organization, to be submitted to a meeting of the representatives of both interests, to be held on Thursday, Nov. 7. At the latter date, the conference committee appointed by the holders of receiver's certificates, and the committee appointed by the first mortgage bondholders, finally agreed that the certificates and bonds be retired, the holders of the former receiving preferred and the latter ordinary stock, dollar for dollar, with interest.

Pennsylvania Railroad.—A dividend of two per cent on the stock has been declared, and it was decided that when dividends are to be made hereafter they shall be declared semi-annually instead of quarterly, as heretofore.

According to the provisions of the trust scheme of the Pennsylvania Railroad, two stockholders are to act as actuaries or auditors of the accounts of the trustees. Messrs. Isaac H. Johnson and William C. Longstreth have accepted the position.

At a meeting of the board of directors Oct. 9, 1878, the following resolutions were adopted for carrying out the provisions of the famous trust scheme authorized in March, 1878.

Now, therefore, the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in pursuance of said authority and instruc-

tions, and for the purpose of carrying out the intention and accomplishing the object expressed and declared in the said resolution adopted by the stockholders, do resolve as follows:

1. That upon the first Monday of November, 1878, and upon the first Monday of each month thereafter, the treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall set apart the sum of fifty thousand dollars; which sums of money, and any other sum that may be set apart by other action of the board for the same purpose, shall be placed to the credit, and subject to the order, of the managers of the trust by these resolutions provided for.

2. That once in each year, and oftener, if deemed prudent, there may be set apart, out of the earnings and surplus of the company, by resolution of the board of directors, after payment of dividend to the stockholders, such additional sum or sum of money as the state of the company's business will warrant, to be placed to the credit, and subject to the order, of the said managers of the said trust: *Provided*, That no such appropriation or appropriations shall be made during any year as will, with the monthly payments hereinbefore provided for during the same year, exceed two per cent upon the capital stock of the company that may be then outstanding.

3. That in pursuance of the hereinbefore-rectified resolution, adopted by the stockholders, a trust is hereby created; having for its object the purchase, from time to time, of the bonds and shares of other companies, the principal or, or interest or dividend upon, which is guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in pursuance of the legislation in the foregoing preamble recited or referred to. * * *

4. That the said trust fund shall be under the control of five managers, of whom the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by virtue of his office, shall be one, and a vice-president, for the time being to be designated by the board of directors, shall be one, and the other three, such directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as shall be elected by the votes of a majority of the whole number of directors. * * * No compensation shall be paid to any of such managers for his services in discharge of said trust; but all clerical assistance and other necessary expenses shall be paid out of the trust fund.

5. That said managers of said trust shall have authority to draw from the treasury, upon orders signed by at least three of their number, the funds placed to their credit in pursuance of the previous resolutions, which, when so drawn, they shall deposit to their credit in such depository in the city of Philadelphia as may be approved by the board of directors. The funds thus deposited, and all interest received thereon, or upon the securities purchased therewith, shall be used by said managers in the purchase, as promptly as practicable, from time to time, of the outstanding shares or obligations of such companies, the principal, interest or dividend of or upon which is guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or for which it is legally liable; but no purchase of any such security shall be made, and no money shall be drawn from said fund to be used in payment for the same, unless such purchase and payment shall be authorized at a meeting of the managers, and by a majority of the whole number, and the checks therefor shall be signed by three of the managers. The securities purchased shall not be canceled or extinguished, but shall be held by said managers for the purposes of said trust; and all interest or dividend thereon shall be collected and deposited and used in the same manner as the principal sums appropriated and set apart for the use of said trust.

6. Said managers shall deposit in separate safes, specially designed for that purpose, and under their exclusive control, in the vaults of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, all securities by them purchased, with said trust funds, making at the time of any such deposit a schedule, containing sufficient data for identification, of all bonds or stocks or securities of any character so purchased and deposited. * * * The managers of the trust shall be held responsible only for the exercise of good faith in the discharge of their trust, and shall not be liable unless for willful neglect or malfeasance in the conduct of the trust,—each one being responsible for himself, and not for the other.

7. If at any time the managers of said trust shall be unable to purchase any of said securities contemplated to be purchased for said trust, at prices by them deemed proper to be paid, they shall make prompt report of such inability to the board of directors, and be governed by their instructions as to the temporary investment of the trust funds in their hands, and if other securities shall, under such authority, be purchased, they shall hold the securities so purchased only until they can buy liabilities contemplated to be purchased for the trust, at reasonable rates, at which time the other securities so temporarily held shall be sold, and the proceeds, with any interest received thereon, accounted for and used for the purposes of the trust.

8. Two stockholders, not members of the board of directors, shall be selected by the board of directors at the same meetings at which managers of the trust shall be elected, and in like manner from time to time, which two stockholders shall, at a reasonable times, upon their request, be permitted to examine the accounts of the trust. And prior to the making up of each annual report of the board of directors, it shall be the duty of such stockholders to audit the accounts of the trust for the year, and make actual inspection of the securities then held in and for the trust, and make report to the board, so that the result of their examination may be embodied in the annual report to the stockholders: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be paid to stockholders for such service, and that they be so informed when notified of their selection. * * *

10. The board of directors may at any time make any modification of, or addition to, the terms of these resolutions, which, in their judgment, shall be necessary or expedient for the more efficient operation of the trust, and for securing the purposes for which it is created; but no such modification shall at any time be made by the action of the directors as will direct the funds of the trust, the bonds, shares, or liabilities that may be purchased, with said trust fund, to be conveyed, assigned, or transferred in any form that will conflict with, or impair the efficiency of, this trust; it being the intention that the said trust shall be administered and continued for the benefit of the stockholders of this company. The moneys and securities owned by the trust, under the provisions hereof, shall never be used for any purpose other than is herein directed; and whenever, in the opinion of the board of directors, the appropriations to the trust should be reduced, or should cease, they may order such reduction or discontinuance of such appropriations, having first reported their action to the stockholders, and obtained their ratification and approval thereof at a meeting to be called for that purpose by the board of directors, upon at least ninety days' notice.

Railways of Great Britain.—From the Board of Trade annual report for 1877, as condensed in Herapath's Railway Journal, we take the following:

The total mileage for the United Kingdom in 1877 was 17,077 miles, including 12,098 miles for England, 2,776 miles for Scotland, and 2,203 miles for Ireland. The increase for the United Kingdom over the total in 1876 is 205 miles, which is much the same amount of increase as in the two previous years. The increase in 1877 has been 109 miles in England and Wales, 50 miles in Scotland, and 46 miles in Ireland.

CAPITAL.

The total nominal capital of the railways at the above date in 1877 was £674,059,048. As compared with the total on the corresponding date in 1876, viz., £655,214,776, there is an increase of £15,844,272, or about 2½ per cent a somewhat smaller rate of increase than in the previous year. This rate of increase is still, however, considerably higher than that of the mileage open for traffic, and so far confirms the suggestion made last year that a considerable part of the increased capital of railways is expended on lines already open for traffic. A comparison of the total capital per mile of railway open for a series of years shows this very clearly.

Years.	Capital per mile of railway open.	Years.	Capital per mile of railway open.
1871	£35,943	1875	£37,833
1872	35,981	1876	29,012
1873	36,574	1877	39,472
1874	37,775		

The principal part of the increase in the capital in 1877 is in the guaranteed and preferential, as distinguished from the ordinary, share capital, and in the loans and debenture stock. The amount of the guaranteed and preferential capital was in 1877 £237,048,153, or an increase of £8,140,161 as compared with 1876, while the amount of the loans and debenture stock was £171,969,662, or an increase of £4,671,761 as compared with 1876, making together an increase of £12,811,922 out of the above increase of £15,844,272 in the whole capital. The amount of the ordinary capital, again, in 1877, was £265,041,233, or an increase of £3,082,350 as compared with 1876. Carrying the comparison a few weeks back, it remains true, as we noticed last year, that the ordinary capital of railway companies, although it is swollen to some extent by nominal additions, is nevertheless, increasing very slowly in comparison with the guaranteed and preferential capital and the loan and debenture capital. In 1870 the ordinary capital of the companies was £229,282,150, so that the increase in 1877 to £265,041,233 amounts to £35,759,083, or about 15·6 per cent. In the same period, however, the guaranteed and preferential share capital increased from £158,692,084 to £237,048,153, an increase of £78,356,069, and about 49·4 per cent; and the loans and debenture stock increased from £141,934,439 to £171,969,662, an increase of £30,035,223, and about 21·2 per cent.

The transformation of "loans" into "debenture stock," which has been going on for some years, remains a most important fact in railway progress. The loans are now so small in the aggregate as to be thoroughly manageable, and there is little more for the companies to gain in this way.

RATES OF INTEREST AND DIVIDEND.

The total receipts from railway working, excluding miscellaneous receipts of various kinds, amounted to £60,644,057, or an increase of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a million over the previous year; the working expenditure, at the same time, amounted to £32,820,095, or an increase of £347,366 over the previous year; and the net earnings amounted to £27,828,962, or an increase of £378,823 over the previous year. This last increase is at the rate of 1·4 per cent only, while the increase of capital, as we have seen, amounted to about 2·4 per cent. These are the net earnings from railway working alone. The corresponding figures, including the entire earnings of railway companies from miscellaneous sources, exhibit much the same changes, although the amounts and percentages are rather larger. The gross receipts were £62,973,328, an increase of £757,553 over the previous year; the working expenses were £33,857,978, an increase of £322,469 over the previous year; and the net earnings were £29,115,350, which is an increase of £435,084. In consequence of the increase of capital, however, the percentage of the increased net earnings to the total share and loan capital is rather lower than it was the year previous, being 4·32 as compared with 4·36 per cent, while last year was also one of decline.

The total interest and dividend thus appears as £29,855,415, or in the proportion of 4·48 per cent on the total capital, as compared with the above sum of £29,115,350, being the net earnings from the whole working of railways, which is in the proportion of 4·32 per cent. The following statement shows the rates of interest and dividend paid on the undermentioned ordinary, guaranteed and preferential capital, and loans and debenture stocks, for the year 1877:

INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON BRITISH RAILWAY CAPITAL IN 1877.

Rate of Interest or Dividend.	Ordinary Capital.	Guaranteed Capital.	Preferential Capital.	Loans and Debenture Stock.
Nil	£11,456,518	£191,793	£10,420,233	£37,566
Not above 1 per cent.	91,187	.....	11,070	.....
Above 1 & not over 2 p.c.	14,952,235	101,150	424,570	138,987
" 2 "	11,919,119	2,8,4,234	6,4,8,175	716,453
" 3 "	21,591,376	19,280,507	22,404,57	1,638,91
" 4 "	5,2	23,720,561	42,796,833	118,174,378
" 5 "	6,054,381	4,160,890	2,385,148	.....
" 6 "	78,109,075	1,320,977	549,895	.....
" 7 "	3,082,355	650,510	297,500	31,200
" 8 "	8,4,923	.....	.....	.....
" 9 "	847,326	183,235	603,34	.....
" 10 "	4,325,610	2,00	23,03	.....
" 11 "	355,765	.....	.....	.....
Total	£265,041,233	£73,865,05	£163,6,2,448	£171,969,662

TRAFFIC, WORKING EXPENSES AND REVENUE.

The increase of receipts apparently is divided in pretty equal proportions between the passenger and goods traffic. The receipts from passenger traffic amounted to £26,524,110, or £370,559 more than in 1876. The receipts from goods traffic amounted to £34,109,947, or £335,630 more than in 1876. It appears that these results have been obtained along with a larger proportionate increase of passenger train mileage than of goods train mileage. The passenger train mileage was 109,675,000 miles, or 3,750,000 miles (being 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) more than in 1876. The goods train mileage was 107,400,000 miles, or 1,261,000 miles (being nearly 1·5 per cent) more than in 1876. The receipts per train mile from passenger traffic have accordingly fallen from 58·6d. in 1876 to 57·4d. in 1877, while the receipts per train mile from goods traffic were 5·7d. in 1876 and 5·6d. in 1877. The increase in the passenger traffic has thus, in all probability, not been beneficial in the way of an increase of net earnings to the railway companies, the increase of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the working being far more than double the percentage increase of passenger receipts.

Rutland Railroad Company.—Holders of the equipment seven and eight per cent bonds, and of the dividend scrip of this company, are notified that the company is now prepared to deliver in exchange for said bonds and coupons, and for said scrip and interest, the new mortgage bonds, as authorized by vote of the stockholders.

Scrip and bond holders are invited to call at the office of the company, No. 85 Devonshire street, Boston, over the National Bank of Redemption, where bonds and scrip can be exchanged and information obtained.

St. Charles Bridge Company Bonds.—A meeting of the bondholders of the St. Charles Bridge Company was held Nov. 1, at which the committee appointed to confer with the St. Louis Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company, in regard to the proposed exchange of bonds by the two companies, reported. The railroad company proposes to take up the maturing bonds of the bridge company, issuing therefor bonds of the St. Louis Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company to the amount of \$1,000,000. The bonds, which are to be secured by a first mortgage on the property of the bridge company, are to run for thirty years, and are to bear 7 per cent interest for the first three years and 8 per cent interest thereafter. The railroad company agrees to pay into a sinking fund, for the redemption of the new bonds, \$10,000 per annum from Oct. 1, 1883, and is to have the privilege of paying off the total issue, at par and interest, at any time after giving six months' notice. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and the proposition of the St. Louis Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company was accepted. The bridge is leased and operated by the railroad company.

St. Louis Alton & Terre Haute—Indianapolis & St. Louis.—In regard to the injunction against payment of coupons by the I. & St. L. company, Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, President of the St. L. A. & T. H. company, issued a circular addressed to the first mortgage bondholders of the I. & St. L. Co., that "the injunction referred to in a notice to you from Mr. H. B. Hurlbut, President, does not, as stated, restrain the payment on coupons of all first mortgage bonds above named, but only of the coupons on such of these bonds as are held by certain corporations specially designated in the injunction, and the order does not affect the rights of any bona fide holders."

St. Louis & Southeastern.—At Nashville, Nov. 1, Judge Baxter rendered a decree which provides for the sale of the Tennessee Division of the St. Louis & Southeastern RR, on the 1st day of January, 1879, unless the sum of \$8,487,047 is paid to the creditors of the road on or before that date. Last July the Kentucky division of the road was ordered to be sold on the same day, and it is likely that both decrees will be carried out. The creditors of the road hold four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bonds of \$1,000 each, bearing 7 per cent, gold, interest and due in 1902. The interest on these bonds not having been paid for four years, the sum of \$1,358,140 is due thereon; and this bearing an interest of 6 per cent will, on January 1, 1879, make the further sum of \$463,615 due, making the total amount of interest due on the debt \$1,821,755.

W. B. Reese, commissioner, is appointed by the court to make the sale. The amount realized from the sale is to be applied, first, to the payment of the costs of the suit; second, to the payment of the amount adjudged to be due to the holders of the receiver's certificates, and, if the amount is insufficient to pay the same in full, then to their payment *pro rata*; third, to the payment of the interest on the bonds secured by mortgage to E. F. Winslow and assigned to Opdyke and Calhoun, with interest from maturity until paid, and if proceeds shall exceed the amount thereof, the balance to be applied to the payment of the principal of the bonds.

Fourth.—To the payment of the coupons or interest installments on the bonds secured by the said mortgage, and ultimately to the principal thereof, in the same manner as is provided with reference to the Winslow mortgage.

Fifth.—The surplus, if any, after making such payments, to be paid to the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway Company.

Western Union Railroad.—The Chicago Tribune publishes a special dispatch from Milwaukee containing the following: "It is probable that a complete change will take place in the Western Union Company, and that it will be totally absorbed in the St. Paul Company, of which, since 1869, it has been a sort of parasite. The capital stock of the Western Union Company is \$4,000,000, of which the St. Paul Company purchased \$3,000,000—just a majority—in that year, and since that time the officers of the two companies have been in part the same, and their reports have been published together, although the Western Union had its principal office in Racine and the management has been separate. After the failure of the Glasgow Bank, it transpired that among its assets were \$2,016,000 of 7 per cent bonds of the Western Union Company, valued at £436,500, and \$1,992,340 of the stock of the same company, valued at £11,950. These two amounts of stock—the \$2,000,100 held by the St. Paul Company and that in the Glasgow Bank—nearly make up the full amount of \$4,000,000 of the company's stock. Growing out of this fact, it is likely that the St. Paul Company will become the owner of all the Western Union stock, for it is worth nothing to anybody else; and that the auxiliary road will come under the same ownership, as it now is under the same actual management; and that the fiction of two separate companies will disappear.

Wilmington Columbia & Augusta.—A meeting of bondholders was held in Baltimore, November 5, and a committee was appointed and authorized to proceed with foreclosure at as early a date as practicable. Of the first mortgage bonds nearly four fifths are held in Baltimore.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, November 8.

A general election for local officers and members of the lower House of Congress took place on Tuesday, in most of the States, and very naturally, from the interest felt in them, was an interruption to business to some extent. But in their results they are re-assuring. The enemies of a sound currency and the maintenance of the public faith have been generally defeated; the election of a member of Congress here and there, not much exceeding half a dozen in all, is the extent of their achievements. Fears of monetary disturbance and of assaults upon public credit have been allayed, and thus another obstacle to the revival of business is removed. The weather, though pretty cold, has not been unpleasant.

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of domestic and foreign merchandise at dates given:

	1878.	1878.	1877.
	Nov. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.
Beef.....	604	783	2,929
Pork.....	bbis. 49,663	63,646	21,046
Lard.....	bbis. 22,119	34,393	14,176
Tobacco, foreign.....	bbis. 23,511	17,979	25,503
Tobacco, domestic.....	hhds. 50,225	44,642	24,130
Coffee, Rio.....	bbags. 48,356	11,094	81,805
Coffee, other.....	bbags. 23,300	19,668	33,179
Coffee, Java, &c.....	bbags. 1,203	1,583	28,819
Sugar.....	hhds. 49,267	57,275	65,471
Sugar.....	boxes. 9,660	9,110	23,635
Sugar.....	bbags, etc. 143,600	75,400	203,742
Melado.....	hhds. 1,816	1,765	1,189
Molasses, foreign.....	hhds. 3,148	5,165	1,801
Molasses, domestic.....	bbis. 1,000	1,000	2,900
Hides.....	No. 141,500	152,325	140,600
Cotton.....	bales. 45,374	34,110	37,733
Rosin.....	bbis. 35,323	33,126	45,629
Spirit, turpentine.....	bbis. 2,465	5,368	7,408
Tar.....	bbis. 6-5	268	9,323
Rice, E. I.....	bbags. 3,703	4,500	5,300
Rice, domestic.....	bbags and tcs. 2,240	1,520	410
Linseed.....	bbags. 26,904	31,630	164,750
Salt-petre.....	bbags. 5,900	6,150	13,700
Jute.....	bales. 7,700	3,532	4,000
Jute butts.....	bales. 20,300	23,016	16,600
Manila hemp.....	bales. 30,400	35,171	33,956

The recent improvement in pork and lard has not been sustained, and prices have returned to about the lowest figures of the season, causing at the same time much depression in bacon, cut meats, &c. The number of swine slaughtered at the principal towns of the West, out of the regular season, or between the 1st of March and the 1st of November, was 3,400,000, an increase of 857,000 over the corresponding period last season. To-day, the market was quite depressed. Pork offered at \$7 60 for old mess, December delivery, and \$8 85 for new mess, February delivery. Lard sold at \$6 15 for prime Western, all the year, and \$6 20 for January. Bacon, long and short, clear together, has sold at the West at \$8 30 per 100 lbs. for November, and \$4 20 for December. Cut meats are lower, with liberal sales of pickled rib bellies at 5 1/2@6 1/2c. for medium and light weights. Beef, new Western, opened, for the season, somewhat nominal at \$10@11c. for plain and extra mess, but there has been a fair business in Philadelphia India mess at \$18@18 50 per tierce. Butter in large supply and drooping. Cheese less plenty and firmer at 8 1/2@9 1/2c. for prime to choice factories. Tallow more active at 6 1/2@8 1/2c. Stearine active at 6 1/2@7c. for prime Western and city.

Coffee has been moderately active, and closes steady at 13@16 1/2c. gold, for ordinary to prime cargoes of Rio. Rice has remained very quiet. Molasses also slow of sale, at 31@33c. for 50-test. Cuba muscovado sugars have been dull and drooping at 7@7 1/2c. for fair to good refining, and 9 1/2c. for standard crushed, refined.

Kentucky tobacco has been very dull, the sales of the week being limited to 250 lbs., of which 150 for export and 100 for home consumption. Prices, however, remained quite firm; lugs, 2 1/2@5c., and leaf, 6@13c. Seed leaf, on the contrary, has continued to meet with a good demand, and sales amount to 2,704 cases, as follows: 395 cases 1877 crop, New England, 10@22 1/2c.; 1,134 do. 1877 crop, Pennsylvania, private terms and 10@16 1/2c.; 28 do. 1874 crop, New England, 15c.; 101 do. 1877 crop, State, private terms; 858 do. 1877 crop, Wisconsin, 7@9 1/2c.; 155 do. 1876 crop, Ohio, 16c.; 37 do. 1877 crop, Ohio, 8c. Spanish tobacco met with about the usual demand, and the sales were 550 bales Havana at 85c.@\$1 10.

Ocean freights have at times been active, but latterly have been only moderately so, and rates which early in the week were quite firm have of late shown some weakness, though no marked change has taken place. Grain to Liverpool by steam, 7 1/2@8 1/2c.; naphtha to Antwerp, at 4s. 1jd.; grain to Lisbon, at 15 1/2@15 1/2c.; do. to St. Malo, at 6s. 9d.; and to Bordeaux, at 6s. 8d.; refined petroleum to Bremen, 3s. 9d. @4s.; to-day, grain to Rochefort or Bordeaux, at 5s. 10d. @6s.; refined petroleum to the continent, at 3s. 6d.; grain to Cetoo or Marseilles, at 5s. 9d.; grain to London by sail, at 8d., and by steam to Havre, at 19c.

Naval stores have been quiet all the week at about former prices, spirits turpentine selling to a moderate extent at 28 1/2@29c., while strained rosin has been quoted at \$1 37 1/2@\$1 40. Ingot copper has been quiet at 15 1/2c. Steel rails have been firm and in demand, and fully 10,000 tons have been sold, part at \$42. At the mills, pig iron has continued dull for both Scotch and American. Grass seed firmer at 6 1/2@7 1/2c. for clover and \$1 15@\$1 20 for timothy. Crude petroleum has shown some improvement, both here and in the oil regions, and closes here at 5 1/2c. in bulk, after touching 5 1/2c.; and refined, after declining to 9 1/2c., returned to 9 1/2c., the same as a week ago; trade has been quiet; to-day, refined was quoted at 9 1/2c. again. Whiskey closed at \$1 10.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 8, 1878.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (Nov. 8), the total receipts have reached 182,874 bales, against 157,280 bales last week, 162,236 bales the previous week, and 160,233 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1878, 1,188,229 bales, against 931,150 bales for the same period of 1877, showing an increase since September 1, 1878, of 257,079 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and for the corresponding weeks of four previous years are as follows:

Receipts this w'k at	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.
New Orleans.....	27,755	53,794	50,448	33,884	39,812
Mobile.....	11,069	17,888	23,527	12,383	14,268
Charleston.....	28,717	30,974	26,244	20,812	20,046
Port Royal, &c.....	193	129	2,296	862	1,200
Savannah.....	30,225	31,727	27,571	27,406	28,589
Galveston.....	26,022	15,923	25,436	16,758	16,274
Indianola, &c.....	627	272	1,500	1,370	562
Tennessee, &c.....	15,459	4,426	11,579	7,675	8,902
Florida.....	3,186	199	1,170	725	792
North Carolina.....	9,982	10,338	6,378	2,456	5,022
Norfolk.....	19,877	27,502	33,769	23,958	21,459
City Point, &c.....	9,762	5,604	1,892	1,185	2,319
Total this week ...	182,874	198,776	211,810	149,474	159,245
Total since Sept. 1.	1,188,229	931,150	1,220,797	1,063,218	960,238

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 78,443 bales, of which 64,145 were to Great Britain, 5,442 to France, and 8,856 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 483,073 bales. Below are the stocks and exports for the week, and also for the corresponding weeks of last season.

Week ending	EXPORTED TO—			Total this week.	Same Week	STOCK.
	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.			
Nov. 8.	6,416	...	461	6,907	30,526	71,826 136,204
Mobile.	3,454	...	...	3,454	...	15,057 34,640
Char'l'tn.	6,572	...	...	6,572	13,313	101,850 80,133
Savan'h.	19,165	3,200	6,426	28,791	9,481	101,939 78,626
Galv'tn.	3,350	706	...	4,056	5,883	93,426 64,507
N. York.	9,035	1,536	1,189	11,760	8,413	47,338 45,703
Norfolk.	7,205	...	...	7,205	7,740	21,637 30,375
Other*.	8,918	...	780	9,698	3,055	30,000 49,000
Tot. this week..	61,145	5,442	8,856	78,443	78,411	483,073 519,188
Tot. since Sept. 1.	372,923	35,095	85,869	493,887	341,751	.....

* The exports this week under the head of "other ports" include, from Baltimore, 3,533 bales to Liverpool; from 40 ton, 522 bales to Liverpool; from Philadelphia, 251 bales to Liverpool; from Wilmington, 4,632 bales to Liverpool, and 730 to Continent.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named. We add also similar figures for New York, which are prepared for our special use by Messrs. Carey, Yale & Lambert, 60 Beaver street:

Nov. 8, AT—	On Shipboard, not cleared—for				
	Liverpool.	France.	Other Foreign.	Coast-wise.	Total.
New Orleans.....	5,750	9,500	23,000	100	38,350 33,500
Mobile.....	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,500	6,500 8,557
Savannah.....	16,000	3,300	24,000	2,500	45,800 56,139
Galveston.....	17,812	9,109	9,983	1,414	38,318 55,103
New York.....	5,261	500	1,050	None.	*8,311 39,027
Total.....	45,823	23,409	61,033	5,514	137,279 192,331

* Included in this amount, there are 1,500 bales at Presses for foreign ports, the destination of which we cannot learn.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 32 bales, while the stocks to-night are 36,115 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, the latest mail dates:

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—			Stock.
	1878.	1877.	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	
N. Orlns	91,059	153,557	28,713	9,956	7,123	45,792 52,039
	37,534	65,570	6,680	...	...	6,680 14,177
Char'n.	197,311	119,842	33,150	8,540	23,528	63,518 85,654
Sav'h.	232,526	149,882	55,078	2,673	30,696	88,449 106,266
Galv.*	173,819	106,291	23,747	5,706	6,152	37,605 77,314
N. York	18,301	2,299	80,697	2,776	2,854	86,327 43,374
Florida	9,204	773	...	...	...	...
N. Car.	41,010	30,168	15,404	900	16,304	13,229
Norfk*	139,114	92,625	32,333	...	...	32,333 18,176
Other.	15,477	6,367	30,626	...	5,760	36,386 12,000
This yr.	1005,355	...	308,778	29,653	77,013	415,444 424,229
Last yr.	732,374	196,724	27,491	39,125	263,340	421,457

* Under the head of *Charleston* is included Port Royal, &c.; under the head of *Galveston* is included Indianola, &c.; under the head of *Norfolk* is included City Point, &c.

These mail returns do not correspond precisely with the total of the telegraphic figures, because in preparing them it is always necessary to incorporate every correction made at the ports.

The market has been but moderately active for cotton on the spot the past week, although something has been done for export and in transit, and a fair demand prevailed from American spinners. The advance of 1-16c., noted at the close of our report on Friday last, was lost on Monday, middling uplands returning to 9c. Large exports, hence and from Southern ports, together with reduced receipts at the ports, have kept stocks in moderate limits. To-day, spots were further reduced 1-16c., the quotation being 9-16c. for middling uplands, and the market ruling quiet. For future delivery, the speculation continued active and exciting during Saturday and Monday, with wide fluctuations in values, notably so on Saturday, when the closing bids were for the early months 26-29 points below the highest figures of the day. Monday opened still lower, but recovered partially, and Wednesday opened somewhat depressed, but was at the close slightly dearer than on Monday. Yesterday, there was at the close some further improvement for the later months, though the close was much below the highest figures of the day. To-day, there was a weak opening, and at the close there was a slight decline below yesterday's closing figures. The market has generally followed closely the nature of the advices from Liverpool. Receipts at the ports continued small until Thursday, when they were swollen by large arrivals at New Orleans. The business has been interrupted by a general election on Tuesday, which was a close holiday.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 400,600 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 4,891 bales, including 1,208 for export, 2,939 for consumption, 54 for speculation and 690 in transit. Of the above, 100 bales were to arrive. The following tables show the official quotations and sales for each day of the past week:

Saturday, Nov. 2.		UPLANDS.		ALABAMA.		N. ORLEANS.		TEXAS.	
Sat.	Mon.	Sat.	Mon.	Sat.	Mon.	Sat.	Mon.	Sat.	Mon.
Ordinary.... P. D.	7 ¹⁶								
Strict Ordinary....	7 ¹⁵	7 ¹⁵	8 ¹⁶	7 ¹⁵	8 ¹⁶				
Good Ordinary....	8 ¹⁵	8 ¹⁵	8 ¹⁶						
Strict Good Ord....	8 ¹⁵	8 ¹⁶							
Low Middling....	9 ¹⁵	9 ¹⁵	9 ¹⁶						
Strict Low Mid....	9 ¹⁴	9 ¹⁴	9 ¹⁵						
Middling....	9 ¹⁶								
Good Middling....	9 ¹⁶								
Strict Good Mid....	9 ¹⁶								
Middling Fair....	10 ¹⁵	10 ¹⁵	10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁵	10 ¹⁶				
Fair....	11 ¹⁵	11 ¹⁵	11 ¹⁶	11 ¹⁵	11 ¹⁶				

	Tues.	Wed.	Tues.	Wed.	Tues.	Wed.
Ordinary.... P. D.	7 ¹⁶	7^{16}	7^{16}	7^{16}	7^{16}	7^{16}
Strict Ordinary....	7 ¹⁵	7 ¹⁵	7 ¹⁶	7 ¹⁶	7 ¹⁶	7 ¹⁶
Good Ordinary....	8 ¹⁵	8 ¹⁵	8 ¹⁶	8 ¹⁶	8 ¹⁶	8 ¹⁶
Strict Good Ord....	8 ¹⁵	8 ¹⁶	8^{16}	8^{16}	8^{16}	8^{16}
Low Middling....	9 ¹⁵	9 ¹⁵	9 ¹⁶	9 ¹⁶	9 ¹⁶	9 ¹⁶
Strict Low Mid....	9 ¹⁴	9 ¹⁴	9 ¹⁵	9 ¹⁵	9 ¹⁵	9 ¹⁵
Middling....	9 ¹⁶	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}
Good Middling....	9 ¹⁶	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}
Strict Good Mid....	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9 ¹⁶
Middling Fair....	10 ¹⁵	10 ¹⁵	10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁵	10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁶
Fair....	11	11	11	11	11	11

	Th.	Fri.	Th.	Fri.	Th.	Fri.	Th.	Fri.
Ordinary.... P. D.	7 ¹⁶							
Strict Ordinary....	7 ¹⁵	7 ¹⁵	7 ¹⁶					
Good Ordinary....	8 ¹⁵	8 ¹⁵	8 ¹⁶					
Strict Good Ord....	8 ¹⁵	8 ¹⁶						
Low Middling....	9 ¹⁵	9 ¹⁵	9 ¹⁶					
Strict Low Mid....	9 ¹⁴	9 ¹⁴	9 ¹⁵					
Middling....	9 ¹⁶							
Good Middling....	9 ¹⁶							
Strict Good Mid....	9 ¹⁶							
Middling Fair....	10 ¹⁵	10 ¹⁵	10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁵	10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁶
Fair....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Good Ordinary.... P. D.	7 ¹⁶	7^{16}	7^{16}	7^{16}	7^{16}	7^{16}
Strict Good Ordinary....	8 ¹⁵	8 ¹⁵	8 ¹⁶	8 ¹⁶	8 ¹⁶	8 ¹⁶
Low Middling....	9 ¹⁵	9 ¹⁵	9 ¹⁶	9 ¹⁶	9 ¹⁶	9 ¹⁶
Middling....	9 ¹⁶	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}
Good Middling....	9 ¹⁶	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}
Strict Good Mid....	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9^{16}	9 ¹⁶
Middling Fair....	10 ¹⁵	10 ¹⁵	10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁵	10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁶
Fair....	11	11	11	11	11	11

STAINED.

Good Ordinary.... P. D.

Strict Good Ordinary....

Low Middling....

Middling....

Good Middling....

Strict Good Mid....

Middling Fair....

Fair....

Total....

1,208 2,939 54 690 4,891 400,600 6,800

For forward delivery, the sales have reached during the week 400,600 bales (all middling or on the basis of middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

Bales.	Cts.	Bales.	Cts.	Bales.	Cts.	Bales.	Cts.
For November.	9 ³⁴	1,000.	9 ⁴⁵	2,100.	9 ⁴⁵	200.	9 ⁷⁷
Bal. 100.	9 ⁶⁸	100.	9 ⁴⁷	2,100.	9 ⁷⁹	500.	9 ⁸⁷
100 a.m. 10th.	9 ¹²	800.	9 ²⁷	1,700.	9 ⁴⁶	1,200.	9 ⁸⁸
100.	9 ¹³	100.	9 ⁴¹	1,200.	9 ⁴⁷	1,200.	9 ⁹⁰
200.	9 ¹⁴	200.	9 ⁴⁵	2,900.	9 ³⁰	600.	9 ⁹¹
900.	9 ¹⁵	400.	9 ⁴⁶	2,500.	9 ³¹	2,000.	9 ⁹²
900.	9 ¹⁶	400.	9 ⁴⁸	2,800.	9 ³²	2,200.	9 ⁹³
900.	9 ¹⁷	100.	9 ⁵⁰	3,200.	9 ³³	2,000.	9 ⁹⁴
900.	9 ¹⁸	100.	9 ⁵²	3,200.	9 ³⁴	2,000.	9 ⁹⁵
900.	9 ¹⁹	100.	9 ⁵³	3,200.	9 ³⁵	2,000.	9 ⁹⁶
900.	9 ²⁰	200.	9 ⁵⁴	1,000.	9 ³⁶	1,000.	9 ⁹⁷
900.	9 ²¹	500.	9 ⁵⁵	3,200.	9 ³⁷	2,000.	9 ⁹⁸
900.	9 ²²	100.	9 ⁵⁸	2,000.	9 ³⁸	1,000.	9 ⁹⁹
800.	9 ²³	100.	9 ⁶⁰	1,300.	9 ³⁹	1,000.	9 ¹⁰⁰
700.	9 ²⁴	100.	9 ⁶²	3,100.	9 ⁴⁰	1,000.	9 ¹⁰¹
400.	9 ²⁵	11.	9 ⁶³	400.	9 ⁴¹	1,700.	9 ¹⁰²
600.	9 ²⁶	11,400.	9 ⁶⁴	700.	9 ⁴²	600.	9 ¹⁰³
300.	9 ²⁷	11,400.	9 ⁶⁵	1,000.	9 ⁴³	1,700.	9 ¹⁰⁴
300.	9 ²⁸	For December.	9 ⁶⁶	700.	9 ⁴⁴	600.	9 ¹⁰⁵

For forward delivery, the sales have reached during the week 400,600 bales (all middling or on the basis of middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

Bales.	Cts.	For February.	Bales.	Cts.	Bales.	Cts.	Bales.	Cts.	
500.	9 ⁶⁵	100.	9 ⁴⁶	800.	9 ⁷⁷	2,400.	9 ⁸⁸	500.	9 ⁸⁴
200.	9 ⁶⁶	100.	9 ⁴⁷	2,100.	9 ⁷⁹	1,200.	9 ⁸⁷	500.	9 ⁸⁵
100.	9 ⁶⁷	500.	9 ⁴⁸	9,480.	9 ⁸⁰	1,200.	9 ⁸⁸	1,200.	9 ⁸⁸
500.	9 ⁶⁸	400.	9 ⁴⁹	9,480.	9 ⁸¹	9,480.	9 ⁸⁹	1,200.	9 ⁸⁹
500.	9 ⁶⁹	1,000.	9 ⁵⁰	9,480.	9 ⁸²	9,480.	9 ⁹⁰	1,200.	9 ⁹⁰
300.	9 ⁷⁰	1,400.	9 ⁵¹	9,480.	9 ⁸³	9,480.	9 ⁹¹	1,200.	9 ⁹¹
1,100.	9 ⁷¹	400.	9 ⁵²	500.	9 ⁸⁴	1,200.	9 ⁹²	1,200.	9 ⁹²
800.	9 ⁷²	5,000.	9 ⁵³	1,000.	9 ⁸⁵	1,200.	9 ⁹³	1,200.	9 ⁹³
1,600.	9 ⁷³	1,000.	9 ⁵⁴	1,700.	9 ⁸⁶	1,200.	9 ⁹⁴	1,200.	9 ⁹⁴
1,000.	9 ⁷⁴	2,800.	9 ⁵⁵	2,200.	9 ⁸⁷	1,200.	9 ⁹⁵	1,200.	9 ⁹⁵
5,700.	—	2,900.	9 ⁵⁶	700.	9 ⁸⁸	1,200.	9 ⁹⁶	1,200.	9 ⁹⁶
For January.	9 ³⁵	400.	9 ⁵⁷	600.	9 ⁸⁹	1,200.	9 ⁹⁷	1,200.	9 ⁹⁷
2,100.	9 ³⁶	2,200.	9 ⁵⁸	1,000.	9 ⁹⁰	1,200.	9 ⁹⁸	1,200.	9 ⁹⁸
1,200.	9 ³⁷	1,600.	9 ⁵⁹	1,200.	9 ⁹¹	1,200.	9 ⁹⁹	1,200.	9 ⁹⁹
5,900.	9 ³⁸	1,800.	9 ⁶⁰	9,480.	9 ⁹²	1,200.	9 ¹⁰⁰	1,200.	9 ¹⁰⁰
8,000.	9 ³⁹	1,200.	9 ⁶¹	9,480.	9 ⁹³	1,200.	9 ^{101</}		

East Indian, Brazil, &c.—	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Liverpool stock.....	143,000	224,000	280,000	391,000
London stock.....	33,750	22,500	29,500	66,250
Continental stocks.....	48,500	92,750	119,000	215,250
India afloat for Europe.....	104,000	35,000	180,000	145,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat.....	27,000	42,000	66,000	42,000

Total East India, &c..... 356,250 416,250 674,500 860,500
Total American..... 1,201,132 1,209,205 1,584,807 1,251,671

Total visible supply..... 1,557,382 1,825,455 2,259,307 2,112,171
Price Mid. Upl. Liverpool..... 51¹/₁₆d. 63¹/₁₆d. 61¹/₁₆d. 67¹/₁₆d.

These figures indicate a *decrease* in the cotton in sight to-night of 68,078 bales as compared with the same date of 1877, a *decrease* of 701,925 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1876, and a *decrease* of 554,789 bales as compared with 1875.

AT THE INTERIOR PORTS the movement—that is the receipts and shipments for the week, and stocks to-night, and for the corresponding week of 1877—is set out in detail in the following statement:

	Week ending Nov. 8, '78.			Week ending Nov. 9, '77.		
	Receipts	Shipm'ts	Stock.	Receipts	Shipm'ts	Stock.
Augusta, Ga.....	11,315	7,734	13,733	14,727	13,823	11,161
Columbus, Ga.....	4,255	3,009	6,922	4,797	1,965	10,226
Macon, Ga.....	2,710	3,315	6,821	5,118	3,981	6,972
Montgomery, Ala.....	5,651	5,830	9,891	8,177	7,654	8,322
Selma, Ala.....	4,252	3,233	7,580	4,763	4,094	5,930
Memphis, Tenn.....	19,257	131	31,508	18,012	12,155	27,360
Nashville, Tenn.....	2,098	1,313	4,601	2,389	1,465	2,046
Total, old ports.....	49,533	24,595	81,059	57,981	45,137	73,017
Dallas, Texas.....	2,318	1,550	1,935	901	644	1,444
Jefferson, Tex.	811	325	1,476	630	610	940
Shreveport, La.....	1,912	1,562	5,350	3,483	1,860	4,360
Vicksburg, Miss.	3,000	....	3,033	5,837	6,539	3,163
Columbus, Miss.	1,010	261	3,172	990	1,025	2,069
Eufaula, Ala.....	1,967	1,534	1,949	2,700	2,400	3,100
Griffin, Ga.....	1,930	2,386	1,782	665	1,168	1,245
Atlanta, Ga.....	6,402	6,766	6,105	7,035	4,855	12,492
Rome, Ga.....	3,500	3,700	3,299	2,603	2,423	2,690
Charlotte, N. C.	2,769	2,843	426	2,194	1,615	1,929
St. Louis, Mo.	16,815	14,549	37,703	10,004	6,396	17,031
Cincinnati, O.	4,399	4,298	2,205	4,667	4,232	3,140
Total, new p'rts.....	46,913	39,774	68,439	41,729	33,767	53,603
Total, all.....	96,451	64,369	149,498	99,710	78,904	126,620

* Estimated.

The above totals show that the old interior stocks have increased during the week 27,325 bales, and are to-night 8,042 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 8,443 bales less than the same week last year.

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—Referring to our remarks in a previous issue for an explanation of this table, we now bring the figures down one week later, closing to-night:

RECEIPTS FROM PLANTATIONS.

Week end'd—	Receipts at the Ports			Stock at Inter'r Ports			Rec'dpts from Plant'n.		
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Sept 6.	19,733	5,885	26,750	20,700	16,449	9,979	18,866	5,885	26,750
" 13.	41,457	12,109	47,431	23,431	16,373	18,917	41,457	11,932	47,431
" 20.	62,998	22,345	71,355	23,904	15,104	26,377	62,998	21,171	74,355
" 27.	55,843	43,128	98,863	38,371	20,510	37,872	95,845	43,128	98,863
Oct. 4.	123,193	70,040	130,990	57,048	29,723	47,208	123,199	70,040	130,990
" 11.	136,074	109,264	148,153	72,277	41,891	59,823	136,074	109,264	148,153
" 18.	152,830	95,054	160,233	84,871	58,745	79,597	152,830	105,054	160,233
" 25.	174,617	157,639	162,256	103,774	50,374	97,87	174,617	157,009	162,256
Nov. 1.	201,901	177,336	157,280	123,652	105,814	115,034	201,904	177,336	157,280
" 8.	211,910	188,776	181,574	138,111	126,620	149,498	211,810	198,776	182,974
Total.	1,311,451	911,546	1,189,701	—	—	—	1,218,590	930,211	1,189,170

This statement shows us that the receipts at the ports the past week were 182,874 bales, received entirely from plantations. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 198,776 bales, and for 1876 they were 211,810 bales.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—The weather has in general continued favorable for picking purposes the past week, and excellent progress has been made. Thus far the weather has been unusually satisfactory for gathering in the crop, and the work is likely to be completed at some points earlier than last year. Immigration into Texas appears to have begun more freely than ever, our Dallas telegram estimating the movement at nearly half a million for the coming year.

Galveston, Texas.—The weather has been warm and dry throughout the week, but with very heavy dews. Picking has been interfered with by the election excitement. Average thermometer 66, highest 75, and lowest 54.

Indianola, Texas.—It has not rained here during the week, and rain is needed very much. The election has interfered with picking. The thermometer has averaged 66, the highest being 76 and the lowest 55.

Corsicana, Texas.—We have had no rainfall during the past week. The days have been warm, with cold nights and one frost, though not a killing frost. The election excitement has interfered with picking. The thermometer has ranged from 41 to 81, averaging 64.

Dallas, Texas.—There has been no rainfall during this week, and we are needing it badly, as very little wheat has been planted yet. We have had a frost, but not a killing frost. Picking has

been interfered with by the election excitement. The tide of immigration is setting in strong, with a prospect of nearly half a million accession in the next twelve months. Average thermometer during the week 64, highest 81, and lowest 41.

Brenham, Texas.—The weather has been warm and dry all the week. No rain yet, and it is terribly dry; so much so that a great deal of cotton has been wasted from inability to pick as fast as it opened. The election excitement has interfered with picking. The thermometer has averaged 68, the extreme range having been 54 and 78.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—There has been no rainfall during the week just closed. The thermometer has averaged 67. We had a rainfall during the month of October of five inches and twenty-three hundredths.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—The weather continues favorable, and cotton picking will close unusually early. Roads are in good condition. Average thermometer 60, highest 81 and lowest 40. There has been no rainfall during the week.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—Telegram not received.

Columbus, Mississippi.—The weather has been clear all the week. Picking is about completed.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—The weather during the past week was clear, until dark last (Thursday) night, when we had a light shower, and it is now growing cooler. The thermometer has averaged 57, the highest being 78 and the lowest 42. The rainfall for the week is twenty-nine hundredths of an inch.

Nashville, Tennessee.—It has rained slightly on one day, the rainfall reaching five hundredths of an inch, but the balance of the week has been pleasant. The thermometer has ranged from 40 to 64, averaging 52. Planters are holding on to their crop.

Memphis, Tennessee.—Telegram not received.

Mobile, Alabama.—It has rained on one day this week, but the rainfall was too small to measure. The rest of the week has been pleasant. We had a frost, but not a killing frost, on Saturday and Sunday morning. Picking is going on finely. Average thermometer 57, highest 77, and lowest 38.

Montgomery, Alabama.—We have had no rainfall during the week, but it is now warm and cloudy. There have been killing frosts on two nights. Picking is making rapid progress. The thermometer has averaged 55, the extreme range having been 33 to 74.

Selma, Alabama.—There has been no rainfall during the week, the weather having been clear and pleasant.

Madison, Florida.—We have had no rainfall this week. The thermometer has averaged 68, the highest point reached having been 75, and the lowest 51.

Macon, Georgia.—Telegram not received.

Columbus, Georgia.—It has rained on one day this week, slightly. The thermometer has averaged 63. Picking is progressing finely.

Savannah, Georgia.—There has been no rain here, the weather having been pleasant all the week. We had light frosts on the first and second of the month. The thermometer has averaged 59, the highest being 77 and the lowest 36.

Augusta, Georgia.—The weather during the week has been clear and pleasant, no rain having fallen. About one-half of the crop has now been picked and about one-third marketed. Picking is making rapid progress, and planters are sending their cotton to market freely. The thermometer has ranged from 33 to 77, averaging 54.

Charleston, South Carolina.—There has been no rainfall during the past week. The days have been warm, but the nights have been cold. We have had a frost, but not a killing frost. Average thermometer 59, highest 75, and lowest 38.

COMPARATIVE PORT RECEIPTS AND DAILY CROP MOVEMENT.—A comparison of the port movement by weeks is not accurate, as the weeks in different years do not end on the same day of the month. We have consequently added to our other standing tables a daily and monthly statement, that the reader may constantly have before him the data for seeing the exact relative movement for the years named. First we give the receipts at each port each day of the week ending to-night.

PORT RECEIPTS FROM SATURDAY, NOV. 2, '78, TO FRIDAY, NOV. 8, '78.

D'y's of we'k	New Or-leans	Mo-bile	Char-leston	Sav-anah	Gal-vest'n	Nor-folk	Wil-ming-ton	All others	Total.
Sat.	1,460	798	4,724	4,514	3,232	3,127	1,788	2,205	21,848
Mon.	1,653	2,270	4,773	5,320	10,137	3,120	1,529	2,162	30,964
Tues.	7,081	3,033	4,010	5,517	1,019	3,713	1,361	2,162	27,896
Wed.	3,081	196	4,329	4,597	5,003	3,170	1,360	1,612	23,380
Thur.	11,777	1,897	5,174	4,820	3,070	3,595	2,347	2,128	34,808
Fri.	2,703	2,875	5,707	5,457	3,559	3,152	982	19,543	43,978
Tot.	27,755	11,069	28,717	30,225	26,022	19,877	9,367	29,842	182,874

The movement each month since Sept. 1 has been as follows:

Monthly Receipts.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Sept'mbr.	288,348	95,272	236,868	169,077	134,376	115,255
October.	639,264	583,637	675,260	610,316	536,968	355,323
Tot. year.	978,112	678,959	912,128	779,393	671,344	470,578
Per'cage of tot. port receipts Oct. 31....	15.62	22.59	18.59	19.20	12.37	

This statement shows that up to Nov. 1 the receipts at the ports this year were 299,153 bales more than in 1877, and 65,984 bales more than at the same time in 1876. By adding to the above totals to Nov. 1 the daily receipts since that time, we shall be able to reach an exact comparison of the movement for the different years.

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
T ^o . Oct. 31	978,112	678,959	912,128	779,393	671,344	470,578
Nov. 1...	27,243	31,773	28,119	18,611	8.	25,261
" 2...	21,845	29,165	35,041	30,115	26,023	8.
" 3...	8.	33,775	32,587	33,481	28,995	34,852
" 4...	30,964	S.	26,392	22,674	22,715	17,474
" 5...	27,896	44,314	S.	29,528	26,478	25,216
" 6...	23,380	31,771	44,599	18,624	20,894	17,921
" 7...	34,808	35,213	37,082	S.	28,531	16,212
" 8...	43,978	22,037	35,431	38,913	S.	19,842
Total	1,188,229	907,007	1,151,379	971,339	\$24,980	627,356
Percentage of total port receipts	20.87	28.51	23.18	23.59	16.49	

This statement shows that the receipts since Sept. 1 up to to-night are now 281,222 bales more than they were to the same day of the month in 1877, and 36,859 bales more than they were to the same day of the month in 1876. We add to the last table the percentages of total port receipts which had been received Nov 8. in each of the years named.

RECEIPTS FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.—We continue to-day, one month further (so as to include December), our table of weekly receipts at each port in 1877. The full statement for November and December is as follows. For the purpose of keeping the monthly totals separate, it will be seen that we have, as heretofore, divided the week where part of it is in one month and part in the following month. As for instance, the first week of November ended with Nov 2; hence, under November we give those two days and the other five days of the week are under October, and to obtain the total for that week the two must be added.

RECEIPTS AT THE PORTS, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1877.

1877	N. Orleans.	Mobile.	Charleston.	Savannah.	Galveston.	Norfolk.	Wilmingtn.	All Others.	Total.
Oct. 27 to 31	35,889	16,627	18,463	17,182	13,098	16,807	4,395	5,115	121,376
Total Oct.	131,790	53,166	90,243	107,765	81,586	65,448	21,540	26,695	578,533
Nov. 2...	14,209	4,080	10,235	10,014	4,523	8,346	2,282	2,271	55,900
" 3...	53,794	17,588	30,974	31,737	15,923	27,502	9,502	11,456	198,766
" 4...	56,307	15,375	24,323	31,759	20,372	23,984	6,562	15,849	194,571
" 5...	64,598	17,991	20,572	30,853	22,166	21,229	6,433	17,138	200,980
" 6...	30....	17,541	15,488	25,751	18,227	10,633	5,929	18,254	172,216
Total Nov....	249,301	72,875	101,592	130,144	81,211	91,694	30,708	64,968	822,493
Dec. 7....	53,201	19,063	23,404	27,112	22,112	6,259	8,880	14,334	174,365
" 8....	62,835	20,091	24,144	28,884	23,816	16,457	8,784	17,791	202,805
" 9....	73,392	25,058	22,355	31,242	29,854	22,101	7,075	19,917	231,504
" 10....	84,070	22,655	20,753	29,106	23,511	20,414	4,111	19,414	224,634
" 11....	26,033	9,325	3,964	6,968	6,915	6,362	1,497	5,157	66,721
Total Dec....	299,531	97,592	91,620	123,312	106,208	71,593	30,647	76,616	900,119

We see no reason for changing the opinion expressed in our report of the 28th of November, (when we gave this table for the previous month); that each succeeding month during 1878 was likely to show a "fair increase this year over the movement for the same month last year." A glance at this table indicates that we are just now comparing with very free receipts in 1877, while this year the yellow fever is still acting as a decided check; but the last week of November and the first week of Dec., 1877, there was a drop of over 25,000 bales for each week, due to the excessive rains of that period; this year, by that time, the season ought to be cold enough to entirely relieve the South of this fearful

scourge and permit a full movement. It will also be noticed that the large increase in receipts the last three weeks of December, 1877, was at New Orleans, when the total arrivals for the week ending December 28 ran up to 84,070 bales, and that during December none of the other ports except Mobile and Norfolk reached their November totals.

It is well for our readers to keep all these facts in mind, for just now there is the usual disposition in popular opinion to fluctuate in regard to the extent of the crop, with the fluctuating daily receipts.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable despatch received to-day, there have been 2,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week and 1,000 bales to the Continent; while the receipts at Bombay during this week have been 4,000 bales. The movement since the 1st of January is as follows. These figures are brought down to Thursday, Nov. 7.

	Shipments this week			Shipments since Jan. 1.			Receipts.	
	Great Britn.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britn.	Continent.	Total.	This Week.	Since Jan. 1.
1878	2,000	1,000	3,000	319,000	394,000	713,000	4,000	878,000
1877	.....	.....	.....	379,000	416,000	795,000	5,000	1,041,000
1876	.....	5,000	5,000	561,000	388,000	949,000	6,000	1,042,000

From the foregoing it would appear that, compared with last year, there has been an *increase* of 3,000 bales in the week's shipments from Bombay to Europe, and that the total movement since January 1 shows a *decrease* in shipments of 82,000 bales, compared with the corresponding period of 1877.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—Bagging has not changed since our last. The demand still continues quiet, and only small parcels are being taken for present wants, buyers not caring to lay in a stock. Prices are about steady and holders are still quoting 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for light weights and 11 c. for standard quality. Butts are moving in a jobbing way, and we hear of 150 bales at 24 c. time. Holders are not disposed to accept less than quoted figures, and are now asking 211-16@24 c., cash and time, with only small inquiries. The late advance in Calcutta has not had any influence on our market as yet.

THE EXPORTS OF COTTON from New York this week show a decrease, as compared with last week, the total reaching 11,760 bales, against 14,783 bales last week. Below we give our usual table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction, for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since Sept. 1, 1878, and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton(bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1878

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same period prev'ns year.
	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Oct. 30	Nov. 6		
Liverpool.....	15,927	17,507	11,139	9,025	87,632	55,526
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	2,100	1,585
Total to Gt. Britain	15,927	17,507	12,739	9,025	89,732	57,111
Havre.....	.....	.....	2,014	1,536	4,312	1,189
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
Total French	.....	.....	2,044	1,536	4,212	1,254
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,176	950	.....	1,189	3,620	1,293
Hamburg.....	.....	423	.....	.....	534	530
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.3	5,302
Total to N. Europe	1,176	1,373	.....	1,189	4,443	7,052
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Spain, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	17,103	18,880	14,783	11,760	38,027	65,417

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the past week, and since Sept. 1, '78:

RECEPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.	900	11,350	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.	7,254	62,26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savannah.	4,049	57,825	1,056	11,320	241	9,39	3,379	19,713
Mobile.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida.	335	2,326	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 rd Carolina.	3,172	31,145	...	...	...	...	65	7,930
N th Carolina.	686	10,451	...	...	...	...	427	2,220
Virginia.	5,931	47,785	2,936	11,938	...	...	2,196	13,723
Northn. Ports.	257	1,326	3,48	21,551	...	...	...	...
Tennessee, &c.	5,006	2,37	5,74	11,613	2,198	7,057	...	...
Foreign.	...	648	...	7	...	...	...	...
Total this year	27,999	255,399	19,269	55,724	8,043	16,366	7,137	43,608
Total last year.	31,779	165,795	8,61	40,161	2,936	8,541	5,716	24,871

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per *latest mail* returns, have reached 94,631 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in **THE CHRONICLE**, last Friday. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week.

		Total bales
NEW YORK	To Liverpool, per steamers Germanic, 1,093.. Baltic, 892..	Bothnia, 892..
	Erin, 1,765.. Halley, 1,560.. per ship Ham-	ton Fish, 2,407..
To Havre	per steamers Amerique, 1,084.. J. C. Stepaenson,	1,084.. Mercator, 203..
To Bremen	per steamer Neckar, 1,189..	1,189..
NEW ORLEANS	To Liverpool, per steamer Andean, 3,290..	3,290..
	To Havre, per bark Albert, 3,348.. per brig John Wesley, 1,601..	4,849..
To Kiel, per steamer Liddesdale, 5,214..		5,214..
CHARLESTON	To Liverpool, per steamers Triton, 3,593 Upland.. Amy	3,593..
	Dora, 4,610 Up'nd and 16 Sea I-land..	8,269..
To Havre	per bark Medbur, 1,512 Up and 106 Sea Island..	1,615..
To Gottenburg	per bark J. P. Berg, 1,600 Upland..	1,600..
To Barcelona	per ship Voladora, 2,350 Upland.. per bark Espana, 1,700 Upland..	4,050..
SAVANNAH	To Liverpool, per steamer Colombo, 4,516 Upland.. per ships Arcturus, 3,148 Upland.. Senator, 4,627 Upland and 46 Sea Island.. per bark Caspian, 3,224 Upland..	15,561..
To Havre	per bark M. Smith P. Tersen, 1,425 Upland..	1,425..
To Antwerp	per bark Tuisko, 4,025 Upland..	4,025..
To Reval	per steamer Nelle Martin, 4,342 Up'nd..	4,342..
To Barcelona	per bark Catalina, 550 Upland..	550..
To Malaga	per bark Catalina, 700 Upland..	700..
To Oporto	per brig Bois Fe, 155 Upland..	155..
TEXAS	To Liverpool, per steamer Acton, 4,161.. per bark Herbert C. Hall, 2,38..	6,133..
To Havre	per bark Marion, 1,084.. Fiorri M. Hulbert, 1,535..	2,619..
To Reval	per steamer Dago, 4,540..	4,540..
WILMINGTON	To Liverpool, per bark Nancy Holt, 1,410.. Flora, 200.. Saron, 1,300.. Summer Cloud, 1,207..	4,117..
To Antwerp	per bark Wibald, 9..	900..
NORFOLK	To Liverpool, per steamer McGregor, 5,103.. per bark Hermod, 1,834..	6,934..
BALTIMORE	To Bremen, per steamer Ohio, 1,648..	1,648..
BOSTON	To Liverpool, per steamers Massachusetts, 565.. Palestine, 1,310..	1,875..
PHILADELPHIA	To Liverpool, per steamer Pennsylvania, 500..	500..
Total		94,681..

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

Liver-	Bre-	Ant-	Gotten-	Barce-	Malaga.	
pool.	Havre.	men.	werp.	Reval.	burg. Iona.	&c.
New York	1,536	1,189		11,760		To'la.
New Orleans	3,400	4,819		3,214		
Charleston	8,269	1,638		1,600	4,050	
Savannah	15,561	1,425		2,025		
T. xas.	6,139	2,619		4,350		
Wilmington	4,117			900		
Norfolk	6,934					
Baltimore		1,618				
Boston	1,875					
Philadelphia	500					
Total	55,630	12,017	2,837	2,925	14,136	1,600 4,600 856 94,681

Below we give all news received to date of disasters to vessels carrying cotton from United States ports, etc.:

CITY OF SAVANNAH, steamer, from Savannah, grounded A. M. Nov. 5, on Jersey Flats, New York, and remained until high water, when she floated.

MARIE FREDERICK (Nor.). The cargo of cotton of the ship Marie Fredericke, from New Orleans for Liverpool, whi h put into Key West June 17 in distress, is being shipped from the latter port by Mallory's steamer to New York, to be there transferred by the Guion steamships to Liverpool.

Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:

-Liverpool.	-Havre.	-Bremen.	-Hamburg.
Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.
d.	d.	c.	c.
Saturday, 5-18-21-32	—@ 1/4 11-16 cp.	—@ 1/4 % comp.	—@ 1/4 % comp.
Monday, 5-18-21-34	—@ 1/4 11-16 cp.	—@ 1/4 % comp.	—@ 1/4 % comp.
Tuesday, .....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday, 5-16-21-31	—@ 1/4 11-16 cp.	—@ 1/4 % comp.	—@ 1/4 % comp.
Thursday, 5-16-21-32	—@ 1/4 11-16 cp.	—@ 1/4 % comp.	—@ 1/4 % comp.
Friday, 5-16-21-33	—@ 1/4 11-16 cp.	—@ 1/4 % comp.	—@ 1/4 % comp.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—5:30 P. M.—BY CABLE FROM LIVERPOOL.—Estimated sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for export and speculation. Of to-day's sales 5,200 bales were American. The weekly movement is given as follows:

	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 8.
Sales of the week	49,000	41,000	44,000	63,000
Forwarded	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000
Sales American	35,000	29,000	30,000	42,000
Of which exporters took	3,000	6,000	8,000	8,000
Of which speculators took	1,000	1,000	500	5,000
Total stock	301,000	306,000	302,000	287,000
Of which American	141,000	148,000	151,000	144,000
Total import of the week	18,000	47,000	40,000	44,000
Of which American	14,000	37,000	34,000	35,000
Actual export	6,000	6,000	7,000	5,000
Amount adrift	176,000	214,000	247,000	256,000
Of which American	111,000	147,000	181,000	218,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Mid. Up'ds.	...@ 5 1/2	...@ 5 1/2	...@ 5 1/2	...@ 5 1/2	...@ 5 1/2	...@ 5 1/2
Mid. Orl'n's.	...@ 6 1/2	...@ 6 1/2	...@ 6 1/2	...@ 6 1/2	...@ 6 1/2	...@ 6 1/2

Futures.

These sales are on the basis of Uplands, Low Middling clause, unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY.		DELIVERY.		DELIVERY.	
Nov.	5 1/2 @ 21 1/2 @ 5 1/2	Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 21 1/2 @ 5 1/2	Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Jan.-Feb.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 21 1/2 @ 5 1/2	June-July	5 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Jan.-Feb.	5 1/2 @ 21 1/2 @ 5 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Jan.-Feb.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2

MONDAY.		DELIVERY.		DELIVERY.	
Nov.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	May-June	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	April-May	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	June-July	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	April-May	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	May-June	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
April-May	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2

Futures.

TUESDAY.		DELIVERY.		DELIVERY.	
Nov.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	April-May	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Jan.-Feb.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	May-June	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	June-July	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2

WEDNESDAY.		DELIVERY.		DELIVERY.	
Nov.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	April-May	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Jan.-Feb.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	May-June	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	June-July	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2

THURSDAY.		DELIVERY.		DELIVERY.	
Nov.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	April-May	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Jan.-Feb.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	May-June	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	June-July	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2

FRIDAY.		DELIVERY.		DELIVERY.	
Nov.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	April-May	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Jan.-Feb.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	May-June	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	June-July	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2

SATURDAY.		DELIVERY.		DELIVERY.	
Nov.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	April-May	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Jan.-Feb.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	May-June	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	June-July	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2

TUESDAY.		DELIVERY.		DELIVERY.	
Nov.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Feb.-Mar.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Nov.-Dec.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	April-May	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Mar.-Apr.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dec.-Jan.	5 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Nov.-Dec.			

order that they might make another trip this season. Receipts and stocks are moderate at all points, and the quantity of new corn marketed has thus far been trifling.

Rye advanced, with considerable sales of prime Canada at 64c., and No. 2 Western at 60c.; but the close is dull and drooping. Barley has had but a slow sale, and prices have favored buyers. Canada pease have remained nominal. Oats have met with a steady demand, and prices are higher. The sales have included No. 2 Chicago for December at 30c., but now quote at 31c. To-day, the market was firmer, with No. 2 graded quoted at 30c. for mixed, and 32c. for white.

The following are the closing quotations:

	Flour.	Grain.
No. 2	5 bbl. \$2 40@ 3 06	Wheat—No. 3 spring, bush. \$0 88@ 90
Superfine State & Western		No. 2 spring \$5 20 97
ern.	3 20@ 3 50	No. 1 spring 1 00@ 1 07
Extra Strong, &c.	3 85@ 4 00	Red and Amber Winter 1 00@ 06%
Western Spring Wheat		Red Winter No. 2 1 00@ 06%
extrs.	3 80@ 4 10	White 1 00@ 1 10
do XX and XXX	4 45@ 5 50	Corn—West'n mixed 45@ 47%
do winter shipping ex-		do steamer grade 45@ 50
trus.	4 0@ 4 10	do white 45@ 53
do XX and XXX	4 30@ 5 50	do yellow 45@ 53
Minnesota patent	5 50@ 8 25	Rye—Western 50@ 60
City shipping extrs.	4 00@ 5 00	State and Canada 50@ 62
Southern bakers' and fa-		Oats—Mixed 20@ 32
brimly brands	4 50@ 5 75	White 30@ 37
Southern shipp's extrs.	4 15@ 4 40	Barley—Canada West 1 00@ 1 25
Rye flour, superfine	3 10@ 3 50	State, 4-rowed 95@ 100
Corn meal—Western, &c.	2 40@ 2 10	State, 2-rowed 80@ 85
Corn meal—Br wine, &c.	2 85@ 2 90	Peas—Canada bond&free 70@ 85

Receipts at lake and river ports for the week ending Nov. 2, 1878, and from Dec. 31 to Nov. 2, and from Aug. 1 to Nov. 2.

	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
AT—	(196 lbs.)	(50 lbs.)	(50 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(26 lbs.)
Chicago	43,410	888,101	1,051,833	341,977	191,932	43,100
Milwaukee	52,578	359,728	30,070	26,625	93,720	13,690
Toledo	350	315,870	113,250	19,065	8,831	
Detroit	7,534	186,982	1,420	3,718	13,541	
Cleveland	3,771	11,050	18,450	26,400	6,350	3,670
St. Louis	32,735	376,839	86,885	124,967	74,15	7,451
Peoria	1,00	38,800	151,350	55,450	17,500	
Duluth	5,000	15,450	.....	.....	.....
Total	146,037	2,334,839	1,43,258	597,232	397,148	90,972
Previous week	18,658	2,020,852	1,238,746	51,319	516,411	100,112
Corresponding week '77	16,569	2,375,234	1,527,970	60,892	472,707	86,295
Corresponding week '76	12,787	1,915,034	76,762	490,167	402,91	124,387
Total Dec. 31 to Nov. 2	2,684,001	13,217,107	89,593,551	27,945,703	8,245,700	4,347,00
Same time 1877	3,988,422	42,450,413	70,218,586	20,385,555	6,937,691	4,578,496
Same time 1876	4,558,737	47,481,528	72,289,793	22,397,969	7,110,664	2,213,19
Same time 1875	4,105,813	58,610,04	43,355,616	24,26,319	4,6,00	2,554,62
Total Aug. 1 to Nov. 2	2,167,312	59,120,118	31,069	99,13,554,662	5,314,843	288,191
Same time 1877	1,772,885	32,14,795	372,579	10,070,081	4,083,905	1,625,89
Same time 1876	1,22,988	20,987,390	29,885,445	8,561,261	4,141,425	1,45,874
Same time 1875	1,474,250	50,677,931	33,904,411	18,879,686	2,03,581	783,017

Shipments of flour and grain from Western lake and river ports from Dec. 31 to Nov. 2.

Tot. Dec. 31 to Nov. 2.	2,489,589	55,161,495	13,692,754	19,380,092	4,294,143	3,401,567
Same time 1877	4,210,655	36,605,405	6,534,904	19,249,069	4,476,044	2,19,000
Same time 1876	3,465,424	42,5,8,579	68,389,608	10,30,739	2,970,617	1,797,781
Same time 1875	4,478,250	50,677,931	33,904,411	18,879,686	2,03,581	783,017

Rail shipments of flour and grain from Western lake and river ports from Dec. 31 to Nov. 2.

Week ending—	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Nov. 2, 1878.	108,754	317,508	2,070,970	178,567	135,47	22,555
Nov. 3, 1877.	110,798	149,658	192,307	116,298	127,440	9,576
Nov. 4, 1876.	135,195	633,984	1,0,2,473	332,557	182,620	90,255
Nov. 6, 1875.	92,694	378,291	255,24	46,404	64,658	17,817

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the week ending Nov. 2, 1878, and from Dec. 31 to Nov. 2.

	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York	127,251	2,285,13	1,073,246	211,725	349,338	123,420
Boston	46,60	80,150	110,900	163,350	17,500	
Portland	3,000	.....	12,00	3,500	.....
Montreal	27,53	282,868	88,901	5	1,00	
Philadelphia	26,240	466,560	172,40	64,400	84,250	4,900
Baltimore	24,143	570,800	85,00	18,000	.....	1,000
New Orleans	16,070	25,000	74,806	11,064	.....
Total	271,381	2,661,081	1,612,855	437,441	422,86	12,120
Previous week	271,056	3,045,497	1,745,971	418,780	408,922	60,519
Corresponding week '77	205,468	2,828,548	1,366,326	481,515	660,299	44,281
Tot. Dec. 31 to Nov. 2.	7,885,661	91,367,118	29,351,357	20,988,523	4,457,771	4,237,219
Same time 1877	6,546,138	94,987,896	74,033,552	17,806,335	4,917,849	2,186,198
Same time 1876	8,175,422	86,459,270	78,295,639	21,369,160	5,154,503	1,081,255
Same time 1875	8,037,161	45,761,582	50,050,032	16,845,959	3,019,157	378,130

*Estimated.

Exports from United States seaboard ports and from Montreal for week ending November 2, 1878.

From—	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Rye,	Peas,
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York	11,664	1,39,538	306,542	48,170	16,093	6,221
Boston	20,139	100,810	39,431	100	.....	.....
Portland	550	.....	300	.....	.....
Montreal	6,116	152,601	143,612	.....	.....	11,562
Philadelphia	3,387	194,216	148,699	.....	.....
Baltimore	16,410	344,730	64,957	800	.....	.....

Total for week 108,406 1,867,079 703,861 49,070 16,033 17,776
Previous week 84,376 1,461,873 685,429 68,768 38,281
Two weeks ago 61,160 2,189,639 703,874 116,402 40,171 107,767
Same time in 1877 74,255 3,846,693 993,392 61,058 186,918 116,915
From New Orleans 124,123 bush. wheat, 4,467 bush. and 8,920 sacks flour, and 23,811 bush. corn; from Richmond, about 4,000 bbls. flour.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by lake, canal and rail, Nov. 2, 1878, was as follows:

In Store At—	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
	bush.	bush.	bu. h.	bush.	bush.
New York	4,250,448	3,983,884	1,588,968	784,982	418,064
Albany	8,000	9,100	49,000	492,560	66,500
Buffalo	50,451	52,456	249,473	316,849	11,192
Chicago	8,216,498	86,586	47,023	1,259,969	143,658
Milwaukee	1,056,829	17,347	47,127	617,081	47,316
Duluth	115,112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	532,891	251,903	83,806	95,158	7,870
Detroit	424,997	15,079	20,472	1,911	
Oswego	175,000	190,000	.....	270,100	65,000
St. Louis	671,88	159,179	120,819	185,860	73,816
Boston	107,214	310,542	135,494	18,120	841
Toronto	112,591	200	15,110	22,353	391
Montreal	122,106	16,405	9,473	64,442	962
Philadelphia	639,950	103,450	.....	.....	20,00
Peoria	1,132	54,657	110,155	8,778	184,190
Kansas City	21,960	40,562	28,584	19,817	
Baltimore	892,581	152,170	.....	.....	7,837
Rail shipments, week	817,508	250,970	178,567	135,427	22,833
Lake shipments, week	1,495,896	1,176,899	121,231	129,500	18,588
On canal	1,434,000	1,316,690	118,100	451,600	185,000
Total	16,222,755	9,804,932	3,475,740	8,688,907	1,406,548
Oct. 26, 1878.	16,882,581	10,208,903	3,552,441	5,712,725	1,468,975
Oct. 19, 1878.	16,503,639	10,218,985	3,729,630	4,767,741	1,249,519
Oct. 12, 1878.	14,701,424	9,692,913	3,713,273	4,142,667	1,260,292
Oct. 5, 1878.	18,099,673	11,0,574	3,942,782	8,776,721	1,244,086
Sept. 28, 1878.	12,478,859	11,134,092	4,241,545	3,280,073	1,562,949
Sept. 21, 1878.	12,589,391	11,233,724	4,115,773	1,831,953	1,073,074
Sept. 14, 1878.	11,703,499	10,600,588	4,318,273	2,260,901	1,062,128
Nov. 3, 1878.	9,513,205	9,560,843	3,443,860	3,50,719	674,278

*Estimated.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Nov. 8, 1878.

Business was light the past week, owing partly to the excitement attendant upon the elections, and transactions were mostly of a hand-to-mouth character. The subsidence of yellow fever in the South and Southwest has given a slight impetus to the demand for seasonable goods for those sections of country, but operations on the part of Western and near-by jobbers were somewhat less liberal than expected. Agents representing men's wear woolens have in some instances opened spring styles of fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings, &c., and a few orders have been already placed by early buyers; but thus far the demand has been chiefly restricted to a few specialties. About 800 bales of colored blankets were offered at auction by order of the agents, and the goods were disposed of, but at very low prices. A meeting of the creditors of the large St. Louis jobbing house of Dodd, Brown & Co. was held on Thursday, when a statement of their affairs was presented; but no action was taken beyond appointing a committee of investigation, which will report at a future meeting.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port during the week ending November 5 were 2,046 packages, the chief quantities of which were shipped as follows: China, 619 packages; United States of Colombia, 251; British Honduras, 219; Great Britain, 212; Hayti, 212; Argentine Republic, 85; Peru, 77; New Zealand, 46; Cisplatine Republic, 47, &c. The main features of the market were unchanged; and, while the demand was strictly moderate, prices were fairly maintained by agents. Brown sheetings and low-grade cotton flannels were in steady request, but bleached cottons ruled quiet, and there was a light movement in colored cottons, aside from dyed ducks, considerable quantities of which were sold at low figures to the shirt trade. Print cloths were in moderate demand and a shade firmer, but quotations were nominally unchanged at 3c., cash, for 6x6s, and 3c., cash, and 3c., 30 days

Importations of Dry Goods.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 7, 1878, and for the corresponding weeks of 1877 and 1876, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 7, 1878.

	1876		1877.		1878	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool..	894	\$156,628	206	\$69,148	416	\$145,601
do cotton	509	125,295	498	112,295	668	145,679
do silk..	879	287,853	411	173,498	603	36,397
do flax..	529	102,714	511	84,510	878	163,247
Miscell'neous dry goods	223	83,680	188	50,439	845	149,031
Total.	2,031	\$756,302	1,809	\$510,185	3,411	\$979,795

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1876		1877.		1878	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool..	165	\$64,578	237	\$88,867	231	\$81,682
do cotton	98	33,451	96	25,616	59	7,287
do silk..	46	54,700	61	45,535	70	63,209
do flax..	204	38,063	183	38,695	497	53,863
Miscell'neous dry good..	434	13,816	124	10,830	920	51,746
Total.	984	\$205,045	699	\$29,543	1,777	267,792
Addent'd for cons'p'n	2,031	755,302	1,809	510,185	3,411	979,795
Tot. thrwn upon mark't	3,015	\$961,350	2,508	\$719,728	5,188	\$1,247,587

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING SAME PERIOD.

	1876		1877.		1878	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool..	269	\$92,321	213	\$85,674	235	\$100,577
do cotton	98	32,377	55	22,164	97	36,206
do silk..	61	6,103	58	53,294	104	114,114
do flax..	161	29,903	499	51,647	158	53,085
Miscell'neous dry good..	17	15,932	211	13,639	77	50,794
Total.	619	\$322,748	1,069	\$25,418	1,431	\$397,778
Addent'd for cane'mp'n	2,031	755,302	1,809	510,185	3,411	979,795
Tot'l entered at the port	2,680	\$989,048	2,878	\$735,603	4,842	\$1,336,571

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of leading articles at this port since January 1, 1878, and for the same period in 1877:

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

	Since Jan. 1, '78	Same time 1877		Since Jan. 1, '78	Same time 1877
China, Glass and Earthenware			Metals, &c.		
China.....	12,98	12,591	Orlery.	3,501	3,02
Earthenware.....	32,739	34,975	Hardware.	553	1,154
Glass.....	193,972	271,63	Lead, pigs.	5,836	103,074
Glaesware.....	27,481	33,080	Leather, lbs.	969,418	763,206
Glass plate.....	4,234	6,84	Steel.	37,022	43,354
Buttons.....	7,645	8,794	Tin, boxes.	1,027,253	882,763
Coal, tons.....	118,617	63,93	Tin slabs, lbs.	9,222,590	9,053,308
Cocoa bags.....	18,646	20,384	Paper Stock.	111,200	161,453
Coffee bags.....	1,447,552	1,542,5.5	Sugar, hds, tcs. & bbls.	525,813	562,304
Cotton bales.....	4,572	4,610	Sugar, bxs & bags.	1,44,479	2,472,365
Drugs, &c.			Tea.	763,437	783,315
Bark, Peruvian.	35,426	15,64	Tobacco.	48,431	54,465
Bleu, powders.	24,427	21,63	Waste.	386	730
Cochineal.	2,876	3,06	Wines, &c.	15,906	74,734
Cream Tartar.	15,272	55,212	Champagne, bkt.	111,838	11,056
Gambier.	3,367	4,030	Wines.	27,396	35,340
Gum, Arabic.	5,16	4,43	Articles reported by value.	\$	\$
Indigo.	5,16	4,311	Cigars.	1,800,964	1,065,764
Madder'd Ext. of Oil, Olive.	37,349	5,708	Corks.	54,454	55,466
Opium.	88	37,204	Fancy goods.	94,765	780,656
Soda, bi-carb.	17,952	1,254	Fish.	426,587	401,314
Soda, sal.	52,64	54,051	Fruits, &c.		
Soda ash.	56,186	55,375	Lemons.	1,217,694	916,712
Flax.....	2,70	4,496	Oranges.	1,307,157	1,307,157
Furs.....	5,84	5,711	Wine.	11,838	11,056
Gummy sooth.	1,045	1,477	Articles reported by value.	1,222,590	35,340
Hair.	4,130	2,655	Cigars.	190,127	376,099
Hemp, bales.	114,652	118,854	Corks.	340,794	369,564
Hides, &c.			Fustic.	39,559	28,583
Bristles.	1,192	1,571	Logwood.	536,0 8	515,403
Hides, dressed.	4,256	5,275	Mahogany.	58,261	41,686
Indis rubber.	37,978	49,836			
Ivory.	1,463	71			
Jewelry, &c.	2,171	2,395			
Watches.	433	43			
Linseed.	213,968	332,467			
Molasses.	75,091	85,607			

Exports of Provisions.

The following are the exports of provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, Portland and New Orleans, for the week ended Nov. 2, 1878, and their distribution:

To—	Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool.	66	1,338	1,565,0 9	5,825,290	1,095,51
London.	64	23	80,000	66,025	347,228
Glasgow.	110	219	21,700	721,92	83,2 0
Hull.	55	172,700	183,350	6,000	...
Bristol.	12	...	109,240	48,000	...
British Ports.	150	105	11,00	57,475	97,60
Hamburg.	5	153	4,55,200	4,275	6,000
Br'tn.	20	6	227,390	7,925	960
Rotterdam.	55	...	...	...	37,500
Havre.	91	55	56,000	96,600	...
Marseilles.	...	67,200	209,915	...	...
Continental Ports.	...	105,000	9,500	506,260	...
South and Cent. America.	99	228	619,500	1,980	27,500
West Indies.	2,737	47	311,000	210,249	17,579
Brit. and N. A. Colonies.	1,247	54	8, 3	10,138	3,027
Other countries.	953	167	15,840	27,918	1,60
Total week.	7,045	3,891	5,667,686	7,54,535	1,01,104
Previous week.	6,769	2,607	3,75,796	8,137,79	2,795,659
					1,177,316

Receipts of Leading Articles of Domestic Produce.

The following table, based upon daily reports made to the New York Produce Exchange, shows the receipts of leading articles of domestic produce in New York for the week ending with Tuesday last, for the period from January 1, 1878 to that day, and for the corresponding period in 1877.

	Week ending Nov. 5.	Since Jan. 1, 1878.	Same time last year.
Ashes.	bbls.	40	3,504
Beans.	bbls.	566	62,167
Breadstuffs—			
Flour, wheat.	bbls.	103,171	3,688,438
Wheat.	bush.	2,630	163,118
Rye.	bush.	1,593,395	54,068,724
Corn.	bush.	133,390	3,477,870
Oats.	bush.	94,650	34,119,960
Barley and malt.	bush.	173,975	12,716,738
Pear.	bush.	341,362	4,730,635
Cotton.	bales.	20,172	5,57,716
Cotton seed oil.	bales.	24,055	598,865
Flax seed.	bags.	3,151	276,590
Grass seed.	bags.	1,494	154,984
Hides.	No.	2,696	141,724
Hides.	bales.	313	101,815
Hops.	bales.	3,760	65,511
Leather.	sides.	15,183	1,6,935
Lead.	pigs.	2,733	255,568
Molasses.	hds.	1,923	24
Molasses.	bbls.	118,848	69,945
Naval Stores—			
Turpentine, crude.	bbls.	50	2,143
Turpentine, spirits.	bbls.	750	3,079
Rosin.	bags.	9,742	69,510
Tar.	bbls.	271	343,317
Pitch.	bbls.	75	2,659
Oil cake.	pkgs.	8,400	392,302
Oil, lard.	bbls.	151	29,157
Oil, whale.	gall.	1,770	116,084
Peanuts.	bush.	58,198	82,349
Provisions—			
Pork.	pkgs.	1,866	144,706
Beef.	pkgs.	1,530	37,718
Cutmeats.	pkgs.	21,387	86,390
Butter.	pkgs.	23,230	1,089,760
Cheese.	pkgs.	41,04	1,953,568
Eggs.	lbs.	6,429	419,629
Lard.	lbs.	10,427	60,617
Hogs, dressed.	No.	3,500	337,737
Rice.	pkgs.	131	8,21
Spelet.	slabs.	1,190	64,897
Stearine.	pkgs.	24	33,187
Sugar.	bbls.	16,887	13,383
Sugar.	hds.	1,166	726
Tallow.	pkgs.	40	10,3
Tobacco.	bxs. and cases.	1,703	12,626
Tobacco.	hds.	2,465	60,493
Whiskey.	pkgs.	1,234	18,500
Wool.	bags.	4,348	93,455
Wool.	bales.	2,654	132,616
		75,560	89,988

Exports of Leading Articles of Domestic Produce.

The following table, based upon Custom House returns, shows the exports from New York of all leading articles of domestic produce for the week ending with Tuesday last, from the 1st of January 1878 to the same day, and for the corresponding period in 1877.

	Week ending Nov. 5.	Since Jan. 1, 1878.	Same time last yea.
Ashes, pots.	bbls.	60	1,827
Ashes, pearls.	bbls.	6	242
Beeswax.	bbls.	13,519	156,169
Breadstuffs—			
Flour, wheat.	bbls.	52,111	2,074,046
Flour, rye.	bbls.	60	3,754
Corn meal.	bbls.	2,597	173,124
Wheat.	bush.	1,052,880	46,398,315
Rye.	bush.	32,840	3,667,428
Oats.	bush.	45,302	3,399,171
Barley.	bush.	1,518,117	1,096,362
Peas.	bush.	2,787	3,82,735
Candies.	pkgs.	257,339	23,935,762
Coal.	pkgs.	1,426	4,391
Cotton.	bales.	673	46,177
Domestics.	pkgs.	7,754	273,418
Hay.	bales.	1,982	131,339
Hops.	bales.	904	50,550
Naval Stores—			
Crude turpentine.	bbls.	...	200
Spirts turpentine.	bbls.	406	15,58
Rosin.	bbls.	2,514	215,516
Tar.	bbls.	85	6,553
Pitch.	bbls.	55	4,993
Oil			

**GENERAL
PRICES CURRENT**

ASHER- Pot, first scrt.	W. B.	4 1/2	4 1/2
BREADSTUFFS—See special report.			
BUILDING MATERIALS—			
<i>Bailey</i> —Common hard, aboat.	W. M.	2 25	4 75
Crotton.	W. M.	2 25	4 75
Philadelphia.	W. M.	2 25	28 00
<i>Cement</i> —Portland.	W. bbl.	....	1 40
<i>Lime</i> —Rockland common.	W. bbl.	....	....
Rockland finishing. ....	....	....	....
<i>Lumber</i> —Plain, g'd to ex. dry.	W. M. ft.	45 00	60 00
Pine, shipping box.	W. M. ft.	15 00	22 00
do, taily boards, com. to g'd, each.	W. M. ft.	15 00	22 00
<i>Oak</i> , good.	W. M. ft.	88 00	43 00
Ash, good.	W. M. ft.	38 00	45 00
Black walnut.	W. M. ft.	73 00	150 00
Gravel boards & planks, each.	W. M. ft.	20 00	28 00
Hemlock boards, each.	W. M. ft.	14 00	16 00
Maple.	W. M. ft.	25 00	45 00
Bailey—20 ft. 6 in. com. board, W. bbl. # reg	....	2 15	....
Chink, 1 1/2 to 3 in. & longer. ....	....	4 25	5 25
do, 1 1/2 in. & shorter. ....	....	4 25	4 45
Catspikes, sizes. ....	....	2 45	....
Faiths—Ld., wh. Am. pare, in oil. # is	....	14 00	....
Lead, wh., Amer. pure dry. ....	....	5 25	14 00
Zinc, wh., Amer. dry, No. 1. ....	....	6 00	6 00
Zinc, wh., Amer. No. 1, in oil. ....	....	6 00	9 00
Paris white, Eng. gold.	W. bbl.	1 52	1 55
BUTTER—(Wholesale Prices)—			
Pails, good to choice State.	W. b.	18 00	21 00
West'n creamery g'd to ch. ....	....	22 00	23 00
Welsh, State, good to prime. ....	....	15 00	16 00
Western dairy, fair to pr. ....	....	9 00	14 00
CHEESE—			
State factory, prime to choice.	W. b.	8 00	8 00
Western factory, g'd to choice.	W. b.	8 00	8 00
CIGARS—			
Liverpool green cannel. ....	....	8 00	8 00
Liverpool house cannel. ....	....	12 00	13 00
ANTHRACITE —The following will show prices at last auction or present a hecine rates:			
Penn. D. L. & W. Sched. P. & R. Sched. L. & W. Sched. John's. n.	....	....	....
New- bury.	Oct. 30. N. Y. Harbor. Port John's. n.	....	....
Hopkinton. ....	....	....	....
Br'mb., \$3.40 43 450 4 1/2	....	....	....
Grate.	8 40	8 55	....
Egg.	8 40	3 61 1/2	....
Stove.	8 75	4 75	....
Ch'nut.	8 40	2 25	....
....	....	3 35	....
....	....	....	50 cents per ton additional for delivery at New York.
CLOTHES—			
Minor ord. car.	old. # b.	13 1/2	13
do, fair. ....	....	13 1/2	13
do, good. ....	....	13 1/2	13
do, prime. ....	....	16 00	13 1/2
Java, mats.	gold.	23 1/2	20
Native Ceylon.	gold.	16 00	18
Mexican.	gold.	15 00	17
Jamaica.	gold.	14 00	15 1/2
Manilla.	gold.	14 00	15 1/2
Laguayra.	gold.	14 00	16 00
St. Domingo.	gold.	12 00	13
Baravilla.	gold.	11 00	17
Costa Rica.	gold.	15 00	13
COPPER—			
Solets.	W. b.	....	23
Sheetings, new (over 12 oz.) ....	....	....	23
Braziers' (over 16 oz.) ....	....	....	23
American ingot, Lake.	W. b.	12 1/2	15
COTTON—See special report.			
DRUGS & DYES—			
Aum, Am.	W. 100 lb cur.	2 01	2 12 1/2
Aloe, Cape.	W. b. gold.	11 1/2	12
Acet, black. ....	....	22 00	....
Acetate, powdered. ....	....	2	2 1/2
Acetate, soda, Newcastle.	W. 100 lb	8 70	....
Alum, potash.	W. cur.	13 1/2	11
Bleaching powder.	W. 100 lb.	1 10	1 40
Brimstone, 2 m. & 3 lbs., per ton, sold.	21 50	....	....
Brimstone, Am. roll.	W. cur.	23 1/2	....
Camphor, refined. ....	....	26	....
Castor oil, E. I. & B. gold. ....	....	4 00	10
Catgut, 100 ft.	W. 100 ft.	8 35	8 5 1/2
Catgut, rotash. ....	....	11 50	11 1/2
Cochineal, Honduras, silver. ....	....	58 00	60
Cochineal, Mexican. ....	....	55 00	....
Cream tartar, powdered.	cur.	23	....
Cibebs, East India. ....	....	12 00	13
Cinch.	gold.	54 1/2	4 5
Gambier.	per 100 lbs.	4 12 1/2	4 1/2
Ginseng. ....	....	90 00	11 1/2
Glycerine, American, pure.	cur.	16 00	....
Jan. ....	....	21 00	....
Licorice paste, Calabria. ....	....	25 00	28
Licorice paste, Sicily. ....	....	25 00	23
Licorice paste, Spanish, solid.	gold	26 00	23
Madder, Dutch. ....	....	4 1/2	....
Madder, French, E. F. F. ....	....	5 00	5 1/2
Nutgalls, black Aleppo.	cur.	18 40	19
Oli vitrea (red Brimstone). ....	....	14 00	14
Powder, Turkey.	(in bond) gold.	8 5 1/2	8 5 1/2
Prussiate of soda, yellow, Am. cur. ....	....	22 00	....
Quicksilver. ....	....	47 00	....
Quinine.	cur.	8 60	8 70
Rhubarb, China, good to pr. ....	....	50 00	1 15
Salsoda, Newcastle.	W. 100 lb. gold.	1 12 1/2	1 15
Shell Lac, 2d. & 1st English.	W. cur.	17 00	22
Soda ash.	W. 100 lb. gold.	1 65	1 10
Sugar of lead, white, prime.	W. cur.	1 10	20
Violet blue, common. ....	....	6 00	7
FSI—			
Gr'd Bk. & George's (new) cod. # qt.	3 75	....	4 50
Mackerel, No. 1, M. shore.	pr. blb.	14 00	20 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay.	15 10	20	20 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore.	8 00	16	9 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay.	9 00	10	10 00
FRUIT—			
Bananas, Seedless, new, per lb. Brazil.	8 60	....	8 65
do, Layers, new.	1 70	....	....
do, Loose, new.	1 65	....	1 15
do, Valencia, new.	6 30	....	6 40
Currants, new prime.	8 30	....	....
Citron.	13 1/2	....	13 1/2
France, Turkish, new.	6 00	....	11 1/2
Dates. ....	....	5 00	13
Figs, new. ....	....	13 00	16
Canton Ginger, w. & hf. pots.	case.	6 30	8 00
Sardines, 1/2 half t.	15 00	....	16 00
Sardines, 1/4 quart. box.	11 1/2	....	11 1/2
Mackerel, 1 lb.	12 00	....	14
Dozen, Dozen. ....	....	....	....
Apples, Southw. dried.	W. b.	4 00	5 00
do, do quarters. ....	....	3 00	4 00
do, State, steed. ....	....	3 00	4 00
do, do quarters. ....	....	3 00	3 00
Peaches, pared, Gu. g'd to ch.	13 00	....	14
do, unpared, halves and qrs. ....	....	8 00	10
Elderberries. ....	....	5 00	8 00
Raspberries. ....	....	23 00	31
Cherries, dry mixed. ....	....	18 00	19
Plums, State. ....	....	15 00	16
Wingateberries. ....	....	11 00	12

GUNNIES.—See report under Cotton						
HAY—						
North River shi... HEMP AND JUTE—	W 100 b	40	6	45		
American dressed.	W ton.	...	6	...		
American undressed.	W ton.	...	6	...		
America, clean.	W gold.	...	6	...		
India, clean.	W gold.	...	6	...		
Manilla.	W 50 b	5	2	7		
Sisal.	W 50 b	5	2	6		
Jute.	W 50 b	4	2	4		
HIDES—						
Dry—Buenos Ayres, selected.	W gold	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2		
Montevideo.	do.	18	20	20		
Corrientes.	do.	18	20	20		
Rio Grande.	do.	19	20	20		
Orihoco.	do.	18 1/2	19	19		
California.	do.	18 1/2	19	19		
Montevideo.	do.	18 1/2	17	17		
Wet Salted—Buen. Ay. selected.	W gold	10	12	12		
Para.	do.	11	12	12		
California.	do.	9	10	10		
Texas.	do.	cur.	8 1/2	10		
E. I. stock—Cal. kips, slough gold	1	6	12			
Calcutta kips, dead green.	1	6	12			
Calcutta, buffalo.	1	6	12			
HOPS—						
New Yorks, com. to med.	W b.	5	6	8		
do good to prime.	do	9	10	12		
Eastern.	do	5	6	8		
Wisconsin.	do	5	6	8		
Old.	1	6	8	10		
Yearlings.	2	4	3	5		
INDIA RUBBER—						
Para, fine.	W ton.	50	51	51		
Para, coarse.	do	51	52	52		
Esmeralda, pressed, strip.	41	42	42	42		
Gusayqui, p. esmed, strip.	51	52	53	53		
Panama sheet.	38	39	39	39		
Quito, pressed.	38	39	39	39		
Nicaragua, sheet.	38	40	40	40		
Nicaragua, scrap.	38	38	38	38		
Honduras, sheet.	38	38	38	38		
Mexican, sheet.	do	38	38	38		
IRON—						
Pig, American, No. 1.	W ton.	16 50	17 50	17 50		
Pig, American, No. 2.	do	15 50	16 50	16 50		
Pig, American, Forge.	do	14 50	15 50	15 50		
Pig, Scotch.	21 00	22 00	22 00	22 00		
Bar, Swedes, ordinary sizes.	W ton.	180 00	182 00	182 00		
Scroun.	do	25 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2		
Hoop, Mex. No. 22 to 14 1/2 in. 1824 "	5	5	2	8		
Sheet, Russia.	gold	W b.	10 1/2	11 1/2		
Sheet, single, double & triple, com.	3 1/2	4	4	4		
Rails, American.	W ton.	cur. 24 00	25 00	25 00		
Steel rail, American.	43 00	44 00	44 00	44 00		
LEAD—						
Ordinary foreign.	W 100 lbs.	gold	6 3/4	6 40		
Domestic, common.	cur.	5 6	5 70	5 70		
Bar (discount, 10% C.)	W b.	4	4	4		
Sheet	do	5	5	5		
LEATHER—						
Henstock, Buena, A'res, h. m. & l. W. b.	20	20	22 1/2	22 1/2		
do common hide, h. m. & l.	19 1/2	20	22	22		
do rough.	20	20	23	23		
Slaughter crop.	25	26	27	27		
Oak, rough.	23	24	24	24		
Pezza crop.	25	26	26	26		
MOLASSES—						
Cuba, clayed.	W gal.	31	32	33		
Cuba, Mus., refined, 50 tstd.	31	32	33	33		
do do grocery grades.	do	30	31	31		
Batavia.	do	30	31	31		
Domenica.	do	30	31	31		
Porto Rico.	do	42	45	45		
N. O. com. to prime.	do	25	25	25		
NAVAL STORES—						
Tar, Washington.	W bbl.	2 20	3	3 3/4		
Tar, Wilmington.	do	2 20	3	3 3/4		
Pitch, city.	1 90	1 90	2 1/2	2 1/2		
Spirits turpentine.	W gal.	29	29	29		
Rosin, strained to good'st.	2 1/2 bbl.	1 37 1/2	1	1 42 1/2		
do low No. 1 to good No. 2.	do	2 1/2	2	2 1/2		
do No. 2 to good No. 2.	do	1 53	1 53	1 53		
do low pale to extra pale.	do	2 59	3	3 1/2		
do window glass.	do	4 00	4	4 25		
NUTS—						
Almonds, Jordan shelled.	W lb.	41	46	51		
Brazil.	do	41	46	51		
Elberta, Sicily.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2		
Walnuts, Naples.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2		
Pecan.	4 1/2	12	12	12		
OAKUM—Navy, U. S. Navy & best W. b.	5 1/2	10	10	10		
GILLS—						
Cotton seed, crude.	W gal.	10	10	10		
Olive, in casks W gall.	1 15	1 20	1 20	1 20		
Linseed, casks and blbs.	54	56	61	61		
Menhaden, crude Soud.	27	30	30	30		
Nestleot, No. 1 to extra.	50	50	50	50		
Whale, bleached winter.	50	50	50	50		
Whale, crude Northern.	43	45	45	45		
Sperm, crude.	81	85	85	85		
Sperm, bleached winter.	83	85	85	85		
Lard, oil, Nos. 1 and 2.	43	46	50	50		
OIL CAKE—						
City, thin oblong, bags, gold.	W ton.	80	53	53		
Western, thin oblong (Dom.) cur.	do	22	20	20		
PETROLEUM—						
Crude, in bulk.	W gal.	5	5	5		
Cases.	12 1/2	14	14	14		
Refined.	do	5	5	5		
Naphtha, City, bbls.	do	5	5	5		
PROVISIONS—						
Fork, mess, spet.	W bbl.	7 65	7	7 70		
Fork, extra prime.	do	7	7	7		
Fork, extra mess, West.	do	7	7	7		
Beef, palm meat.	do	7	7	7		
Beef, extra mess, terminal.	17 10	18	18	18		
Beef, mess, Western.	15 0	15	15	15		
Bacon, West, long clear.	W lb.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2		
Hams, smoked.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2		
Lard, City steam.	do	6 03	6 03	6 03		
RICE—						
Carolina, fair to prime.	W lb.	5 1/2	6	6		
Louisiana, fair to prime.	5 1/2	6	6	6		
Rangoon, in bond.	W 100 b	8	8	8		
Patra, duty paid.	do	8	8	8		
SALT—						
Fin'st Island.	W bush.	10	10	10		
S. Martin.	do	10	10	10		
Liverpool, Ashton's line.	W sack.	10	10	10		
SEEDS—						
Clover, Western.	W b.	14	14	14		
Clover, New York State.	do	14	14	14		
Timothy.	W bush.	1 22	1	1 20		
Canary, Smyrna.	1 55	1 55	1 55	1 55		
Canary, Stilly.	2 10	2	2 25	2 25		
Canary, Spanish.	2 10	2	2 25	2 25		
Hemp, foreign.	1 40	1	1 50	1 50		
Flaxseed, American, rough.	1 40	1	1 40	1 40		
Linseed, Calcutta.	W 56 lb. gold.	2 05	2	2 10		
Linseed, Bombay.	W 56 lb. gold.	2 05	2	2 10		
SEEDS—						
Pepper, Batavia.	W b. gold	2	2	2		
do Singapore.	do	12 1/2	12	12		
do white.	do	12 1/2	12	12		
Cassia, China Lignea.	do	12	12	12		
Ginger, African.	do	12	12	12		
do Galicuta.	do	12	12	12		
Mace.	do	12	12	12		
Nutmeg, Batavia and Penang.	do	12	12	12		
Fimento, Jamaica.	do	12	12	12		
Cloves.	do	12	12	12		
do stems.	do	12	12	12		
SALTPETRÉ—						
Refined, pure.	per 100 lb. gold	6 00	6	6		
Nitrate soda.	3 35	3	3	3		
SULFUR—						
Tastehee, No. 2.	None.					
Tastehee, No. 1.	4 35	4	4	4		
Re-refined Tastehee, best.	4 35	4	4	4		
Re-refined Ongoun, No. 1.	4 35	4	4	4		
SPELTHER—						
Foreign.	100 lb. gold	5 74	6	6		
Domestic, common.	cur.	4 57	5	5 25		
SPICES—						
Pepper, Batavia.	W b. gold	2	2	2		
do Singapore.	do	12 1/2	12	12		
Cassia, China Lignea.	do	12	12	12		
Ginger, African.	do	12	12	12		
do Galicuta.	do	12	12	12		
Mace.	do	12	12	12		
Nutmeg, Batavia and Penang.	do	12	12	12		
Fimento, Jamaica.	do	12	12	12		
Cloves.	do	12	12	12		
do stems.	do	12	12	12		
SUGAR—						
Inferior to common refining.	W b.	6	6	6		
F. & R.	do	6	6	6		
Common refining.	do	6	6	6		
Porto Rico, refined, fair to prime.	do	6	6	6		
Boxes, clayed, Nos. 10 to 12.	do	6	6	6		
Centrifugal, Nos. 7 to 13.	do	6	6	6		
Melado.	do	6	6	6		
Manila, sup. an ex. sup.	do	6	6	6		
Batavia, No. 1 to 12.	do	6	6	6		
Hard, powdered.	do	6	6	6		
do granulated.	do	6	6	6		
do cut loaf.	do	6	6	6		
Coffee, A. standard.	do	6	6	6		
do off A.	do	6	6	6		
White extra C.	do	6	6	6		
Extra C.	do	6	6	6		
Yellow.	do	6	6	6		
Yellow.	do	6	6	6		
Molasses sugars.	do	6	6	6		
TAILO W.—						
Prairie city.	W b.	...	...	...	...	...
TIN—						
Banca.	gold, W b.	17 1/2	18	18		
Straits.	do	15	16	16		
English, refined.	do	15	16	16		
Plates, I. C., coke.	Wbx g. d.	5	5	5		
Plates, char. terne.	do	5	5	5		
WOOL—						
American A.	W b.	30	30	30		
American, Nos. 1 & 2.	do	28	28	28		
American, Combing.	do	30	30	30		
Extra, Pilled.	do	30	30	30		
do Pilled.	do	28	28	28		
do Good, Hone, unwashed.	do	26	26	26		
Texas, fine, Eastern.	do	21	21	21		
Texas, medium, Eastern.	do	21	21	21		
Smyrna, unwashed.	do	15	15	15		
FRIGHTS—						
STEAM—						
RAIL—						
1 to Liverpool:	W b.	7 15	11	32		
Flour.	do	3 6	3 7 1/2	2 6		
Heavy wood.	do	10 0	12 4 1/2	2 6		
Corn, Bkt & bgs.	do	8	8	8		
Wheat, bkt & bags.	do	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2		
Beef.	do	7 1/2	7	7		
do	7 1/2	7	7	7		
COMMERCIAL CARDS.						
Russell & Co.,						
COMMISSION MERCHANTS						
AND SHIP AGENTS.						
Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Foochow and						
Shanghai and Hankow, China.						
Boston Agency, New York Agency, S. W. POMEROY JR.,						
104 Wall St., N. Y.						
AGENT,						
S. W. POMEROY JR., 105 WATER ST., N. Y.						
Charles E. Parker,						

Commercial Cards.

Russell & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIP AGENTS.

**Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Foochow
Shanghai and Hankow, China.**

Hong Kong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation,

Head Office, Hong Kong.
AGENT,
S. W. POMEROY JR., 105 WATER ST., N. Y.

Charles E. Parker,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
14 Exchange Place, **BOSTON**

OLYPHANT & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
**Hong Kong, Shanghai, Foochow and
Canton, China.**

REPRESENTED BY
OLYPHANT & CO., of China,

104 Wall St., New York.

John Dwight & Co.

John Dwight & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPER-CARBONATE

OF

SODA.

No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

The Jobbing Trade ONLY Supplied.